

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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In This Number

Crop Reports
Washington News
The Feed Situation
Old Wheat in C.C.C. Bins
Feed Situation Critical
Corn Ceiling of April 14
Effect of Heat on Protein
Corporations v. Individuals
New Corn Ceilings Explained
Probe Box to Collect Samples
Feed Dealers Go to School
Canadian Export Grain Permits
To Speed Turnover of Freight Cars
Claim for Leak thru Bulged Grain Door
Meeting of American Dry Milk Institute
Afflicted with Corn Ceiling Confusion
Southeastern Feed Conservation Conference
Operation Under Controlled Materials Plan
Feed Industry Council Meeting at Washington
Meeting of California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers
Elevator Operator Indicted for Failure
to Collect Wheat Penalty
Planting White Corn Hybrids
Vigilant Care of Plant Needed
Unfair Competition of Government Agency

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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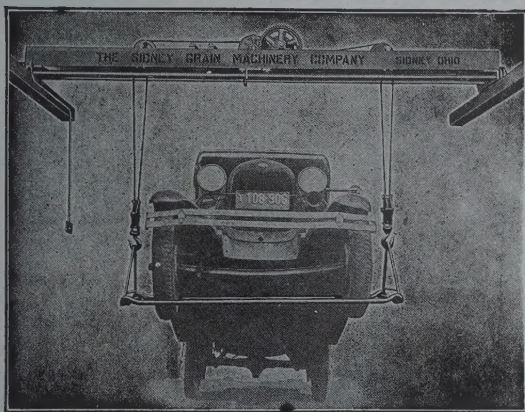
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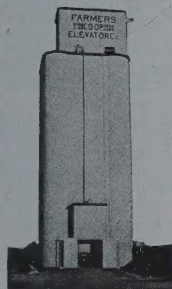
By so doing, you help your na-

tion, you help your workers, and you also help yourself. In plant after plant, the successful working out of a Pay-Roll Savings Plan has given labor and management a common interest and a common goal. Company spirit soars. Minor misunderstandings and disputes head downward, and production swings up.

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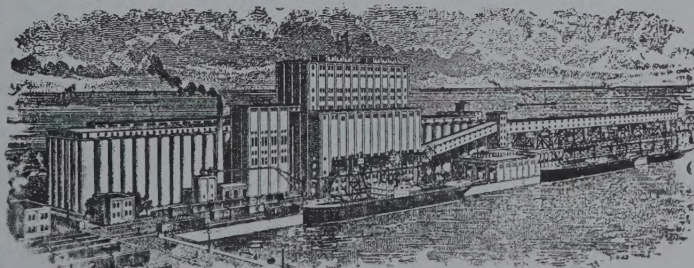
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Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

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FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 90B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Stone Grinder, french patent Pallman, slightly used, stored in New York. Further details write Alfred Baer, Bridgewater, New York.

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FOR SALE—Portable Case feed mill and model L Case motor, thoroughly reconditioned, ready for mounting on truck. Connorsville Feed & Grain, R. F. D. 2, Boyceville, Wis.

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks-Morse 60 hp. Diesel engine, complete equipment. All kinds of used machinery. Let me know what equipment you need. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

FOR SALE—One small Sutton S&S gravity cleaner, older type, but good condition; cheap. One Busy Bee Owosso buckhorn cleaner, at a bargain. Chance's Seed Store, Connorsville, Ind.

FOR SALE—One Monarch attrition mill, twenty inch, with two ten hp. Westinghouse motors. One large size Cleland grain cleaner. One 36 inch Farm size Carter. Odd lot elevator chain, sprockets, pulleys, boxings and shafting. Brooten Grain Co., Brooten, Minn.

FOR SALE—3 disc aspirators; hominy polisher; Exact Weight scales; No. 3-10 sec. plan-sifter; 3 dbl. 9x18 N&M rolls; Invincible drop gear bran packer; several small elevators and other items. Prices are right. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—New Williams hammer mill, size BX, 30-50 hp., 1200-2800 rpm., weight, 4,400 lbs., V-type belt pulley, 18 inch flywheel. No. 11 fan separate. Also large, slow speed, blower type fan. In storage Memphis, Tenn. Write P. O. Box 112, Attalla, Ala.

FOR SALE

- 1 25 hp. 3 phase, 60 cycle, ball bearing Allis motor.
- 2 Smith exact weight scales.
- 1 No. 2 Monitor separator.
- 1 "C" Eureka separator.

Several stands of 9x24 and 9x30 rolls, line shafting, cotton belting with cups.

F. W. Mann, P. O. Box 67, East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—Machinery from the L. R. Watts' elevator, for truck delivery only, consisting of 7 stands elevators 4½x7 to 6½x18 buckets, stands average about 50 ft. high, can furnish small motors to drive part of elevators. One Monitor No. 7-C grain cleaner. One No. 47 Clipper seed cleaner; one No. 1 Western sheller; Model L. Kelly duplex hammer mill with 30 hp. motor and starter, tex rope drive and Reeves variable speed regulated drag feeder, with magnetic separator. One half ton Miracle Ace feed mixer. One open type ball bearing 40 hp. F-M motor with starter. One McMillin truck lift. One Fairbanks 18 ft. 20 ton truck scale. One large floor platform scale. Two small portable scales. 150 feet of 10 inch, 4 ply rubber belt. One 4 bu. Avery automatic scale. Most of this machinery is in excellent condition. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, O.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 90B4, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Ten hp. 900 rpm. G.E. elec. motors, guaranteed; Drednaught 22" burr grinder for cracking corn or wheat; Seed King crusher 16" burr, V-belt pulleys with belts; No. 1 Miracle Ace molasses mixer, belt pulley; Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, blower complete with V-belts and pulleys; Gruendler 16" hammer mill. Pedely Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Ten ton truck scale; must be in good condition. Give full particulars. H. D. Rowson Implement Co., Lincoln, Nebr.

Affidavit of Weight
(Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 80c; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
610	18 3/4	19 3/4	20 3/4	21 3/4	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4
620	19	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
630	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 3/4	21 3/4	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4
640	19 1/2	20	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
650	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4	21 3/4	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4
660	20	20 1/2	21 1/2	21 3/4	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4
670	20 1/4	20 3/4	21 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4
680	20 1/2	20 3/4	21 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4
690	20 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4
700	21	21 1/2	21 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4
710	21 1/4	21 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 1/4
720	21 1/2	21 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 1/2
730	21 3/4	22 1/4	22 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4
740	22	22 1/2	22 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	28 1/4
750	22 1/4	22 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 1/2
760	22 1/2	22 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4
770	22 3/4	23 1/4	23 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	29 1/4
780	23	23 1/2	23 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	29 1/2
790	23 1/4	23 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4
800	23 1/2	23 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	30 1/4
810	23 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	30 1/2
820	24	24 1/2	24 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	30 3/4
830	24 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	31 1/4
840	24 1/2	24 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	31 1/2
850	24 3/4	25 1/4	25 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	31 3/4
860	25	25 1/2	25 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	32 1/4
870	25 1/4	25 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	32 1/2
880	25 1/2	25 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	32 3/4
890	25 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	33 1/4
900	26	26 1/2	26 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	33 1/2
910	26 1/4	26 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	33 3/4
920	26 1/2	26 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	34 1/4
930	26 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	34 1/2
940	27	27 1/2	27 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	34 3/4
950	27 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	35 1/4
960	27 1/2	27 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	35 1/2
970	27 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	35 3/4
980	28	28 1/2	28 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	36 1/4
990	28 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	33 3/4	36 1/2
1000	28 1/2	28 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	33 3/4	36 3/4

990 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



REXALL

On the industrial front—as on the fighting front—it's performance that counts! For example:—

Six 46" and 34" wide Rexall elevator belts, all over 450' long, installed in Jan., 1928—after 15 years' heavy service—are

**STILL
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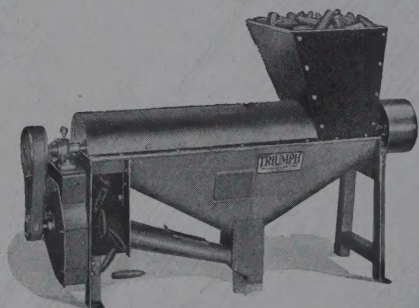
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PREWAR QUALITY MAINTAINED—NO RUBBER

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CHICAGO - - - - - ILL.



This TRIUMPH No. 3 Corn Sheller Shells, Cleans and Separates 300 to 400 Bushels of Shelled Corn per Hour

● The Triumph No. 3 Corn Sheller has been built to meet an insistent demand for a Triumph machine having a larger capacity than standard models. These machines shell picked, husked, or snap corn. They separate corn, cobs and dirt, and discharge them through separate outlets and have a capacity of from 300 to 400 bushels of shelled corn per hour.

These shellers are built entirely of iron and steel and have few moving parts. Timken Roller Bearings are used throughout so that the shellers run easily and require little power. Ask your dealer for prices and a catalog that gives full details, or write to—

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co., 6180 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, Ohio



TRIUMPH SHELLERS

**WHERE WILL A FIREBUG
STRIKE NEXT?**

**A REWARD UP TO
\$500.00**

A reward up to \$500 will be paid by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons burning or attempting to burn any mill or elevator property insured in "THE MILL MUTUALS."

Report any evidence immediately to the

Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 28, 1943

THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS for forty hemp mills should help to alleviate the urgent demand for more rope.

POSSESSORS of modern truck scales will not hesitate to charge \$1 for accurately weighing each large load, if they stop to consider the cost and difficulty of replacing their equipment.

HATCHERIES EVERYWHERE have so greatly increased their production of chicks civilians should be able to eat chicken oftener than ever. The many different agencies now striving to help to provide protein feeds for all livestock should insure a larger production of poultry and other livestock.

A STICK OF DYNAMITE wrapped in heavy paper, with a strong cord serving as a fuse to powder was taken from an Illinois elevator and suspected as a new type of sabotage. In these days of desperate unrest and treachery it pays to visit your elevator frequently and at irregular intervals so as to make sure everything is all right.

NO SMOKING signs have always been credited with reducing the number of fires in grain elevators, and doubtless the signs are fully entitled to the credit granted, but many plants are in need of more prominent posting of these signs especially in towns lacking the protection of a well equipped fire department.

SHIPPERS who desire in the future the cheapest total transportation service consistent with good service will oppose future policies tending to divert from the railroads traffic they are fitted to handle, and policies preventing the railroads from making enough net earnings for the continuance of their praiseworthy expansion and improvement.

LIVE AND LEARN is a good motto that seems to be followed by the feed department of the Missouri Agricultural College, which has ceased recommending that the farmer buy his protein feeds and mix his own feed, and has now concluded that the feed mixers are in better position to conserve protein concentrates by making them go farther.

VANDALISM OF TWO eleven year old boys damaged a Spokane, Wash., plant to a large amount before they were discovered in their sport of unlawful destruction of property. A vigilant superintendent captured the kids, but not until they had wantonly wrecked the locked manlift and thrown much valuable equipment out of cupola windows.

HIGH WINDS are credited with damaging fifteen grain handling plants in our news columns this number. Inasmuch as these plants are located in 12 different states it is evident that no district is immune from high winds, so it will pay owners to keep their roofs and siding securely nailed, otherwise, they will lose some parts of their covering.

AS THE WAR PROGRESSES and the stress accompanying compliance with bureaucratic orders, and the eager search for protection of property rights increases more grain dealers suffer fatal attacks of heart failure so it is evident grain dealers, four of whom are reported in this number to have given up the fight, are exhausted and worried sick with the Government's crucifixion of business.

OVERLOADING OF BOX CARS as recommended by the O.D.T. may be all right for shippers of some lines of business, but it is not good practice in the grain business because every shipper wants his cars carefully sampled, graded and promptly unloaded and railroads have agreed to accept as a full carload when grain is loaded within 24 inches of the roof. This facilitates sampler's obtaining a fair, average sample of the car's contents and reduces the number of appeals and delays in unloading of cars.

FREIGHT RATES will be reduced May 15 as the ICC has suspended the increase granted the railroads on interstate shipments of grain, grain products, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, meal and cake, which were granted rail carriers March 18, 1942. This will reduce rail shipments the first half of May and should increase the profit on grain now held in storage.

LAST MONTH the O.P.A., the C.C.C. and some of the other Washington boards, bureaus and commissions kept the grain trade driven to distraction by contradicting and confusing orders and amendments, and now comes a hysterical county agent who abandons all hope of Sedgwick County, Kansas producing anything but corn borers and Hessian flies. What next?

THE BURNING OF DISCARDED railroad ties by a section crew who left the fire unattended resulted in a heavy loss for a Minnesota firm, and again emphasizes the necessity of watching the activities of railroad workers whose carelessness has resulted in the burning of several country elevators recently because they did not leave a guard when burning rubbish.

CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF OLD wheat long held in storage has disclosed a most alarming infestation by weevil and calls for more frequent and thorough inspection of all of the old wheat still in storage. Much of it can be saved if turned and treated with a strong insecticide. If any wheat is to be sacrificed for feed or alcohol this infested grain should go first. The Federal Supervisors never hesitate to brand weevil infested wheat as "Unfit for human food."

NEWS of the closing of several elevators because of the owners' inability to obtain feeds or help to operate the plant appear in this number. When the draft boards take all of the workers the supply of food for the men in the front ranks will be somewhat reduced in spite of the efforts of the workers who stay at home. Many grain dealers grown old in the operation of their elevators are disposed to give up because they feel unable to do the heavy work required for the efficient operation of their plants.

LONG DISTANCE telephone calls generally involve an expense that demands the prompt attention of the man who knows, and the man who is in a position to talk business. Delegating the answering of calls from distant points to helpers who have no conception of the cost or the importance of any call may lose an opportunity for a profitable trade. The installation of call bells or talk-a-phones not only saves many steps, but places every alert operator of a widespread plant in closer touch with the outside world.

GRAIN AND FEED men who have left Washington conferences satisfied that a proposed regulation has been ironed out, only to find that important and objectionable changes were made subsequently by the legal staff will be pleased to learn that the new price administrator has shorn the O.P.A.'s 2,700 lawyers of their veto power, relegating them to an advisory capacity.

INDICTING millers for using a price differential to govern packages of different sizes, which use was specifically authorized Jan. 2 by the Office of Price Administration, will prove to be a blunder when the defense proves that the purpose and actual effect of the schedule was not to gouge the public, but to create a uniformity that made quotations more competitive and flour cheaper to the public.

A FARMERS ELEVATOR at Trousdale, Kan., after thriving 25 years is seriously considering giving up its business because the railroad disappeared, then its manager was drafted, and the directors just are discouraged, notwithstanding many elevators under similar conditions have persisted in conducting their business as heretofore, and successfully. It pays to try even though the outlook is most discouraging.

MANY GRAIN TRADE ASSOCIATIONS are refraining from holding general meetings but are holding local group meetings designed to give country elevator operators a clear understanding of the many orders being issued by Washington bureaus. Naturally the grain dealers are just as anxious to get a clear understanding of what the Government wants as are the heads of the bureaus eager to give a clear explanation of what is intended by their orders.

FEED DEALERS EVERYWHERE are much alarmed because of their inability to obtain protein feeds in sufficient quantity to supply their trade. This means that the feeders will be unable to meet the demands for a larger production of livestock as urgently demanded by the Department of Agriculture. Every feed dealer is doubly anxious to do more than his part in the so-called feed conservation program but little can be done until more oil meal and protein feeds are obtainable.

THE REPORTS OF GRAIN stored in individual isolated bins which have no facilities for loading, unloading or turning grain has disclosed the old grain in many of these bins spoiling because of infestation by weevil and other grain destroying insects, as well as heating as the result of excessive moisture. It is very likely that the results of the ever normal granary experiment will discourage the use of storage bins which are not convenient for frequent and thorough turning and inspection of contents.

GREEN BUGS ARE CREDITED with extensive damage to winter barley and wheat in the southwest since the April first crop reports were compiled, so it may be that the crop prospects will shrivel before the next report is issued.

THE AAA will support the market for new crop soybeans at \$1.80, but Congress does not seem disposed to appropriate \$100,000,000 for incentive payments. The incentive influence of \$1.80 per bushel should be enough to double the acreage. What would we do with more beans?

THE MOVEMENT of the C.C.C.'s hundred million bushels of wheat to feeders in advance of the harvesting of 1943 crops of small grain, would help to prevent embargoes by rail carriers, reduce scarcity of box cars and make room for new crops in the elevators now holding the feed wheat.

SCARCITY OF METAL and difficulty of obtaining tools or any metal product is increasing the midnight calls of marauders, whose sticky fingers have a strong preference for office equipment and metal supplies not now on sale in public markets. It is far better to lock up securely and hide portable property of extra wartime value.

THE GOVERNMENT has subsidized the production of grain so liberally, specific subsidies for any grain should be unnecessary to induce every farmer to greatly increase his care in selecting seed and in cultivating his fields for every crop. While Congress has repudiated the farm subsidy principle, Chester Davis has announced he will use all of the influence of his office to get machinery and labor for every farmer. The practice of taking all of the farm labor for swivel chairs and sending farm machinery to Cuba and other distant fields is receiving merited repudiation.

IT IS VERY EVIDENT that the Appropriation Committee of the lower house of Congress does not think well of the Department of Agriculture's ventures into crop insurance and so-called farm security administration, so it has omitted appropriations for the continuance of these activities from the \$707,000,000 Supply Bill of the Department. It may be possible that promoters of these two departments will be glad to be relieved of their difficult tasks. Unless this reduction in the Appropriation Bill is changed independent farmers who have refused to accept the coddling gratuities of the Department will be put on an equal basis with the AAA's co-operators. The crop insurance plan has been a most expensive experiment and tax payers generally will be glad to see it abolished. Most farmers will be glad to conduct their own business without any help from the bureaucrats.

Corporations vs. Individuals

In these days of inflated prices larger capital is needed to conduct any business and we would naturally expect an increase in the number of corporations operating in any line of business, and especially in the grain business where the range of average prices is higher than ever. However, our news columns disclose the dissolution of many corporations which are immediately succeeded by independent or partnership owners.

This is traceable direct to the present unfair taxing of corporations, first, if the corporation does realize a profit from its business operations it must pay a tax on its income; then, if it distributes any of its earnings to its owners, the stockholders, they also must pay a tax on the earnings of the corporation which they receive.

This is double taxation, unfair, unreasonable and discriminatory so it is perfectly natural that observant stockholders of small corporations should dissolve the corporation and continue the business in an individual name or partnership. Conducting the same business as an individual reduces the tax paid by the owners of the business and they get their share of the earnings before the tax eaters grab any of it.

Vigilant Care of Plant Needed

Illustrated in this number is the reproduction of a photograph of a Michigan plant which was burned one year ago. Through priorities and certificates of necessity material has finally been obtained to rebuild the plant, but it has taken a full year of persistent driving to get the old plant replaced. In other words, the owners have been out of business most of the year and have not been able to replace their burned plant, even though they tried earnestly to obtain the needed materials.

This unusual handicap to rebuild any food handling plant should be given more consideration than usual because no man is willing to be forced out of business even though temporarily. However, rebuilding the plant of unsatisfactory design and construction is never satisfactory. Progressive grain merchants never have been noted for willingly accepting cheap substitutes for convenient and efficient grain handling facilities.

Naturally, all grain handlers now fully appreciate the disadvantage of having their satisfactory plant burned and are exercising every precaution to correct known fire hazards and equip their plants with efficient facilities for extinguishing all fires in their incipency. Some alert machinery makers have made such a careful study of the use of priorities and permits they are able to render real help to prospective improvers and builders. Handicaps to replacing burned

facilities are so many and so expensive grain dealers who get through the present war without a fire or break-down of their mechanical equipment are indeed fortunate. Frequent careful and thorough inspection and cleaning of every elevator will keep more of them in continuous service.

Planting White Corn Hybrids

The increased yield of corn as the direct result of planting hybrids has encouraged corn growers to discontinue the time worn practice of planting any old seed and this year will witness a greater acreage planted to hybrid seed corn than ever before, so that the average yield is sure to be materially increased.

Then, too, white corn hybrids have been perfected so that both the acreage and yield of white corn in the central states is sure to be greatly increased. The prevailing premium for white corn for the last two years has ranged from ten to fifteen cents a bushel hence observing farmers have the stimulus of an attractive premium for increasing their production as well as the assurance of a greatly increased yield through the planting of the hybrid varieties. Shippers who help their farm patrons to increase their yield by planting clean, live seed will, no doubt, have more grain to handle next fall.

Unfair Competition by a Government Agency

Private enterprise pays taxes and interest on the invested capital and must operate with the greatest economy if dividends are to be paid.

The Inland Waterways Corporation, the government agency operating river barges, pays no interest on the government funds invested and pays no taxes to help maintain navigability of the channels. In late years we have seen government housing corporations demanding local fire and water service at reduced rates at the cost of neighboring private real estate owners.

Now the Commodity Credit Corporation has brought 7,250,000 bus. of Canadian wheat to be shipped across the border into the United States and sold here without payment of the heavy duty assessed against imports of wheat by private operators.

This imported wheat will be sold for shipment east under the same conditions as wheat grown in the United States. The wheat was bought from private interests in Canada at prices not made public.

Given the same privilege of importing free of duty the private grain trade of the United States could undersell the government agency.

As it is the Treasury is robbed of the tax on wheat imported.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED, at terminals, \$2.70 for No. 1; \$2.65 per bushel for No. 2. At Kansas City 10c less and at Los Angeles and San Francisco 5c more. On farms the freight and handling charge will be deducted, but a storage allowance of 7c per bushel will be made.

CORN, average 77c per bushel.

SOYBEANS, \$1.70 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow, for 1943.

WHEAT, average \$1.13 per bushel.

RYE, 60 cents for farm or warehouse stored, but borrower must guarantee storage charges.

Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n to Meet at Peoria

The program for the 50th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n in Peoria at the Hotel Pere Marquette May 19 and 20, near completion, promises to be one of the most interesting ever presented. The keen interest manifested everywhere by all grain and feed men in situations that today confront the trade assures a large attendance at both sessions.

Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be present, giving first-hand reports from Washington of legislation and interpretations of orders affecting the grain and feed industries.

Ralph M. Field, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, will discuss the feed problems.

John W. Westberg, chief of the grain, flour and feed section of O.P.A., is expected to be present, to discuss price ceilings.

Philip Raymond O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, will be the guest speaker at the banquet.

W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Ass'n, stated all matters pertinent to the grain and feed business will be discussed at various sessions and urges members to plan to attend early to avoid last minute disappointments. He points out that if ever in the history of the grain trade, when it was imperative that those interested in the industry be fully informed on what is happening currently and what the future holds in store for the business, that time is now.

Corn Refiners Squeezed

The Corn Products Refining Advisory Committee of the War Food Administration met at Washington last week to consider the probable effect of the Apr. 14 ceiling on the marketing of corn.

The processors have only a few weeks' supply.

It was pointed out that many other industries rely on the use of refined corn products for raw materials, and that their inventories are extremely low. Many current raw material uses of corn products are war developments in which corn products substitute for materials now difficult to obtain.

As a result, it was stated, a slow-down or shut-down of the corn products industry for lack of corn would seriously hamper production in such war-important industries as steel and aluminum, where corn products are used for making casting molds, and textiles, where they are used for preparing the warp threads in cotton and rayon weaving. Other production in which corn products now figure includes explosives, chemicals, paper and containers, drugs, vitamins, adhesives and bakery products.

Members of the committee, all of whom attended the meeting, are: R. E. Clizbe, Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa; Frank Greenwall, National Starch, Inc., New York, N. Y.; C. J. Kurtz,

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O.; J. H. Lind, Penick & Ford, New York, N. Y.; G. M. Mofett, Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; Earl Pulse, Union Starch & Refining Co., Columbus, Ind.; George Ross, Huron Milling Co., New York, N. Y.; L. A. Rovane, Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Ia.; Theodore Sander, Jr., American Maize Products Co., New York, N. Y.; A. E. Weber, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; E. Scheiter (alternate for A. E. Staley, Jr.), A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Elevator Operator Indicted for Failure to Collect Wheat Penalty

Joseph G. Stammen, operator of the New Weston Grain Co., at New Weston, O., was charged Apr. 16 in the Dayton district federal court with having failed to maintain wheat purchase records and to report on marketing quota penalties collected from farmers.

Mr. Stammen says: "In answer to the charges made by Calvin Crawford, U. S. district attorney at Dayton, I have kept a record and have made a report on wheat purchased by the New Weston Grain Co. I have not collected any penalties from any farmers, but I do have a check paid in escrow, which I am holding until the suit filed by the Ohio Marketing Quota Protest Ass'n is decided by the supreme court. Up to the present time I have not been served with any notice of any suit filed against me by the district attorney."

The farmers of Darke County are backing up Mr. Stammen.

Jas. Mannix, pres. of the Darke County chapter of the Ohio Marketing Quota Protest Ass'n, states that:

"The Ohio Marketing Quota Protest Ass'n of Darke County will furnish legal counsel for Joseph G. Stammen, operator of the New Weston Grain Co. or any other grain dealer in Darke County who refused to make a report of the purchases of wheat in 1941 and 1942 to the A.A.A. Any farmer, who is a member of the ass'n and who refused to file a report with the A.A.A. in regard to the disposal of his wheat will also be protected by the association.

"A suit, similar to the injunction suit filed by the farmers of Darke County, is still to be heard by the supreme court. Contrary to reports by the A.A.A. the Filburn case at Dayton did not settle the issue. The supreme court stipulated that inasmuch as Mr. Filburn had received benefits under the law, he was in no position to question its constitutionality."

How to Take Life

Take it just as though it was—as it is—an earnest, vital and important affair. Take it as though you were born to the task of performing a merry part in it—as though the world awaited your coming.

Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes, to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be heart-broken brother.

Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes, and it only illustrates what others may do if they take hold of life with a purpose.

The miracle, or the power, that elevates the few, is to be found in their industry, application, and perseverance under the promptings of a brave, determined spirit.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Corn Ceiling in Indiana

Grain & Feed Journals: There is mighty little corn moving in Indiana, but we are paying 98c and are charging truckers \$1.03 f.o.b. our elevators. Our selling price must be based on Philadelphia or Louisville markets. Louisville basis is \$1.1125, and the lowest freight rate, applying from most of our stations is 7.75c per bushel, or a net of \$1.025 and the Philadelphia basis is \$1.215 our freight rates are 19c, which would leave the same net as the Louisville \$1.025.

We are finding that some of our country elevator shippers are paying \$1 per bushel to the grower and are selling at most any price they can obtain from the truckers.

Is our 98c buying price and selling at \$1.03 in line with these regulations? We haven't found anyone that understands everything they read in these new regulations.—Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., T. C. Crabbs, pres., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Ans.: Deducting freight to terminals, Louisville or Philadelphia, the basis becomes \$1.02½, as stated.

Appendix A places Indiana in Area B.

Area B maximum prices according to Sec. 8, for sales by producers shall be calculated as in Sec. 4 to get the track price; but the instructions are not to be followed where it is stated that 1c per bushel is deducted for marketing charges. In Area B the deduction is increased to 2c per bushel. (The figure 8 is a misprint in the Government multigraph.) From 102½ there is deducted therefor 2c, leaving 100½ as the ceiling on purchases from producers by a person not another farmer.

A trucker in Area B when selling is allowed to add 2c and the transportation cost to the price paid the producer.

This will be understood after a careful study of the new corn ceilings regulations of Apr. 14 as published in full elsewhere.

Claim for Leak thru Bulged Grain Door?

Grain & Feed Journals: We recently filed some claims with one of the leading railroads, covering shortages on cars of soybeans leaking at the grain doors, carrying the proper car condition reports at unloading point.

This carrier is declining the claims, wishing to settle on 50 per cent rather than 100 per cent, claiming that a bulged grain door is misapplication of a grain door. Naturally it is impossible, under the existing load requirements, to apply grain doors without a certain amount of bulging. It appears to us many carriers would attempt to take advantage of this, and leave the shipper holding the bag, between the low margin on soybeans and a carrier refusing claims.

This claim agent takes the position that center posts should be installed even tho they furnish nothing in the way of material for this. Please advise us our legal position.—L. J. Dill Grain Co., Columbus, O.

Answer: No legal question is involved. The question is: did the shipper apply the grain doors correctly?

The doors are supplied free of charge by the railroad company; and the shipper should use at least a double thickness of doors, overlapping the doors at joints and nailing the doors together at upper and lower edges.

There is no merit in the claim agent's position that a center post should be installed, since the railroad company does not furnish a post. It is not the practice to put in a center upright post. It was done many years ago by the Grain Door Reclamation Bureau to save doors. A thin strip of metal was nailed to the floor and bent up to hold the lower end of the upright center piece. Shippers have no such metal or center board; but have the privilege of using plenty of doors.

In absence of proof that shipper installed the doors incorrectly the claim should be paid in full for the amount loaded at point of origin, less tariff deduction.

New Corn Ceilings Explained

G. E. Blewett, sec'y of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, after careful study, succinctly explains the new corn ceiling prices as follows:

Let me say it is unlawful for ANYONE to BUY, RECEIVE, to SELL or DELIVER corn, white, yellow, or mixed, ear or snapped at prices above the ceilings prevailing at the point of selling, delivery, purchase, or receiving. Do not forget this applies to EVERYONE farmers, producer, trucker, feeder, grain dealer, miller, feed store regardless of the AMOUNT bought or sold, as it applies to one bushel, carload or million bushels.

There is no change in WHITE corn ceilings as this advance relates to yellow corn and mixed corn and to ear and snapped corn as mixed corn, ear and snapped corn are based on yellow corn regulations.

If you buy corn in carloads and sell in carloads you will be entitled to 1¼c per bushel merchandising profit provided not more than one other merchandising profit has been taken as only TWO merchandising profits can be taken on a carload of corn.

Elevation of 1c per bushel can be taken if the corn goes thru an elevator, providing only one other elevation has been charged against the corn as only TWO elevations can be assessed against the corn. BUT elevation CANNOT be charged on JOBBERS OR WHOLESALE SALES. Wholesalers or jobbers selling corn in less than carloads to a retail store or firm can add 4c per bushel as a merchandising profit but not the 1¼c carload merchandising profit. A sacking charge of 2c per bushel plus cost of sacks can be added. Wholesalers or jobbers selling to a feeder or ultimate user can add 8c per bushel and 2c per bushel for sacking, plus cost of sacks, but he cannot add the 4c per bushel and the 8c per bushel. This is unjust and I think the wholesalers selling retail should protect the retail store and add the 4c wholesale margin and 8c retail margin so as to protect the retail merchant or feed store by maintaining the same retail price or else the feed store or retail store will be severely handicapped by unfair competition. I am now trying to convince Washington that this is just and fair and hope to get this corrected soon.

Retail stores selling corn to a feeder or ultimate user can add 8c per bushel to the price charged him by the wholesaler.

Ear corn and snapped corn, white, yellow, or mixed, are governed by No. 2 yellow corn prices and the same margins prevail as does on No. 2 yellow. In computing bushels of ear or snapped corn you must not take LESS than 68 pounds to the bushel.

Definition of merchandiser has been amplified. Originally, this was said to mean one who buys and sells corn in carload quantities with no provision for less than carload sellers to other than feeders or ultimate users. A provision has been inserted defining the latter type of seller as a wholesaler and permitting him to charge 4c a bushel over his maximum purchase price.

Combining provisions scattered around several sections of the original order on retailer's margin provisions, the revised order sets out a special section for sales of corn by retailers in all areas.

Wholesalers and retailers who deliver to the buyer's receiving point may add the actual cost of delivery or the charge customarily collected on the effective date of the revised order.

A definition of transportation charges permitted to be included where specified in the reg-

ulation has been added to remove any doubts in this term. The term "charges actually incurred in transportation" means a reasonable charge actually paid for such shipment. This charge may not top the carrier rates or any maximum price specified for the service rendered in this delivery.

This new ceiling on corn effective Apr. 14 expires Sept. 30, 1943, there will be no further increase in corn price ceiling during the 1943 marketing season.

Canadian Export Grain Permits

All permits covering the export of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed (Western Grain Grades only) to the United States will be issued by The Canadian Wheat Board. This regulation applies to the above grains whether in their natural state, as well as ground, pulverized, crimped, crushed, or similarly processed.

All permits covering the export of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed to countries other than the United States will still be issued by the Export Permit Branch, Ottawa.

Export Permits presently outstanding, which carry an expire date of May 31, 1943, will be extended.

Permits issued by The Canadian Wheat Board will be issued to expire July 31, 1943.

As in the past, a separate fee of \$2 for each application in excess of \$100, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, must accompany each application.

When submitting applications covering shipments to be made in partial lots, the applicant must state the name of his nearest Collector of Customs, or the Customs Office at which he wishes to have his partial shipment forms or export entry form validated, in order that partial shipments may be made in accordance with usual partial shipments procedure.

Equalization Fees on Oats and Barley

The Canadian Wheat Board will determine the daily equalization fee to be charged for oats and barley. The daily fee for each day's permits, Monday to Friday, will be determined by 2:30 p. m. central daylight saving time, and on Saturday by 1 p. m., and information as to the daily equalization fee can be secured from the Board's offices at Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, or the office of Wm. H. Johnson, Jr., Montreal, at that time.

The daily fee will remain in effect until 1:30 p. m. central daylight saving time the following market day, Monday to Friday, and until 12:30 p. m. Saturday, and in order to secure Export Permits, it will be necessary for the export applications to be submitted to any of the Board's offices prior to that time. The Board reserves the right to change this basis at any time by giving the companies twenty-four hours' notice.

No person will be allowed to apply for Export Permits for any one kind of grain in quantities in excess of 100,000 bus. each day at the daily equalization fee. If larger quantities are required, the Board will consider applications on their merits, but the equalization fee on these amounts may be varied at the Board's discretion.

When making application for an Export Permit, in addition to the \$2 fee, a certified cheque payable to The Canadian Wheat Board must be attached covering the value of the equalization fee for the exact number of bushels covered by the application, figured at the daily rate in effect at the time the application is received at the Board's office, or at the rate previously arranged with the Board under Clause No. 9.

The Export Permit Branch, Ottawa, which will be issuing the Export Permits covering shipments to countries other than the United States, will also be in a position to advise exporters the daily equalization fee (Western Grain Grades only) and in cases where western grain is being exported will issue the permits on the definite understanding that the equalization fee will be remitted at once to The Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

Each export application is to be confined to one kind of grain only.

Export Permits may not be transferred between companies.

Once an Export Permit is applied for, approved, and the equalization fee collected, it cannot be cancelled, and the Board will not refund the equalization fee collected, even though the applicant later decides not to export the grain. The Board will, however, arrange to adjust the equalization fee in connection with over or under shipments, subject to the tolerance allowance as provided for in Export Permit Regulations (Refer Amendment No. 22 to Regulation No. 20, now renumbered Regulation No. 19, issued Mar. 13, 1943).

Chicago, Ill.—Millfeed support payments to mills based on Chicago will be 87c per ton on sales between Jan. 25 and Feb. 15.

Corn Ceiling of April 14

Maximum Price Regulation No. 346 is amended to read as follows:

In order to reflect new policies pronounced by the Director of Economic Stabilization, the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution and the Price Administrator, Maximum Price Regulation No. 346 requires complete revision of all prices in every area.

Sec. 1. To what transactions and kinds of corn this revised regulation applies, and the relation to other regulation.

(a) Kinds of corn to which revised regulation applies. This revised regulation applies to all sales and deliveries of shelled corn, whole corn, ear corn and snapped corn.

(b) Kinds of corn exempted. This revised regulation shall not apply to sales or deliveries of seed corn, pop corn, grain sorghum, sweet corn, broom corn, ground corn, cracked corn, corn used for canning purposes, and waxy maize.

(c) Geographic applicability. The provisions of this revised regulation apply to the forty-eight states of the United States and to the District of Columbia.

(d) Export sales. The maximum prices at which a person may export corn shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Sec. 2. Prohibition against dealing in corn at prices above the maximum prices.

(a) On and after March 12, 1943, regardless of any contract or obligation, no person shall in the course of trade or business sell, deliver, buy or receive corn at prices above the maximum prices established by this revised regulation, nor shall any person agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of the foregoing: **Provided, however,** That any contract made and entered into on and between Jan. 13, 1943, and Mar. 11, 1943, both dates inclusive, which complies with Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 25, or on and between Mar. 12, 1943, and Apr. 13, 1943, both dates inclusive, which complies with the original Maximum Price Regulation No. 346, issued Mar. 12, 1943, may be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions thereof, notwithstanding any provision of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 346. However, prices lower than the maximum prices established by this revised regulation may be charged and paid.

(b) In ascertaining maximum prices pursuant to the provisions of this revised regulation, each maximum price per bushel for sales in carload quantities which results in any fraction other than one eighth of a cent or a multiple thereof, shall be adjusted to the next higher eighth of a cent; and each maximum price per bushel for sales in less than carload quantities which results in a fraction of more or less than half a cent shall be adjusted to the next higher half cent.

Sec. 3. Maximum prices for sales of No. 2 yellow corn in carload quantities at terminal price basing points.

The term "terminal price basing point" means any point within the cities listed below or within the switching limits thereof.

The maximum price per bushel for sales of No. 2 yellow corn in carload quantities at the terminal price basing points shall be: Chicago, \$1.07; Milwaukee, \$1.07; Duluth and Superior, \$1.06½; Minneapolis and St. Paul, \$1.03; Peoria and Pekin, \$1.06; St. Louis and East St. Louis, \$1.07½; Kansas City, Kan., \$1.04; St. Joseph, Mo., \$1.04; Omaha and Council Bluffs, \$1.00; Sioux City, \$0.99; Nashville, Tenn., \$1.20½.

Sec. 4. Maximum prices for sales of yellow corn (in carload quantities) either on track or loaded on a vessel at interior points in Area A. The maximum price for sales of yellow corn in carload quantities on track or loaded on a vessel at an interior point in Area A shall be the maximum price for sales of No. 2 yellow corn in carload quantities at the appropriate terminal price basing point (defined immediately below), less one cent per bushel for marketing charges and less the lowest published rail or water freight rate from the said interior point to the said terminal price basing point.

As used herein, the term "appropriate terminal price basing point" is the terminal price basing point named in Section 3 whose use in the above calculation results in the highest maximum price at the said interior point.

The "maximum price for sales on track" means the maximum price for the corn loaded in a railway car, or if for water shipment, it shall be a maximum price for the corn loaded on a barge or vessel.

An interior point in Area A is any point within this area from which corn is shipped in carload quantities at a terminal price basing point, or from which corn is sold on the basis of a terminal price basing point, as defined in Section 3. Area A represents the corn producing area described in Appendix A of this regulation.

Sec. 5. Maximum prices in Area A for sales

by producers of yellow corn not on track or loaded on a vessel at an interior point in Area A.

(a) Sales by producers to farmers. The maximum price for sales in Area A by a producer thereof of yellow corn not on track or loaded on a vessel at an interior point to another farmer shall be the maximum price for sales of yellow corn on track or loaded on a vessel at the interior point nearest to the point of production, as calculated under Section 4 hereof.

(b) Sales by producers to any person other than a farmer. The maximum price for sales in Area A by a producer thereof of yellow corn not on track or loaded on a vessel at an interior point to any person other than a farmer shall be the maximum price for sales of yellow corn on track or loaded on a vessel at the interior point nearest to the point of production, less at least 2 cents per bushel.

Sec. 6. Maximum prices for sales to local users of yellow corn stored at interior points, and sales of yellow corn by truckers, in Area A.

(a) Sales of corn stored at interior points. (1) When yellow corn purchased from a producer is stored at an interior point and is thereafter sold to a farmer or other local user, the maximum price shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point, plus 5 cents per bushel.

(2) If the corn is sold to a trucker, the maximum price shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point.

(b) Sales by truckers. When yellow corn is moved by truck within Area A as described in Appendix A, or from a point within Area A to any point outside of such area, but not to or through a terminal price basing point, the maximum price for the sale of the corn shall be the purchase price paid by the trucker, plus actual transportation costs incurred in the shipment, at rates not higher than the lowest applicable common carrier rates plus 2 cents per bushel. The trucker shall furnish to the purchaser a statement showing the place and date of purchase, the name of the person from whom the corn was purchased, the price paid, and the amount of transportation charges.

Sec. 7. Maximum prices for sales of No. 2 yellow corn at interior points in Area A when shipped from another interior point or from a terminal price basing point. (a) Track price. When No. 2 yellow corn is shipped in carload quantities to an interior point, from another interior point or from a terminal price basing point, the maximum price on track, delivered at the interior point, shall be the maximum price at the point from which the shipment is made, plus freight charges from that point.

(b) Resale at interior point. Upon a resale of such corn by a retail dealer at the interior point of delivery, the seller may charge the maximum price specified in paragraph (a) of this section, plus 5 cents per bushel.

Sec. 8. Maximum prices for sales by producers and truckers of yellow corn in Area B, and in VI and VII.

(a) Sales by producers in Area B. Producers shall determine maximum prices for sales of yellow corn in Area B by calculating a track price in the same manner as described in Section 4 hereof for the determination of maximum prices for sales on track in Area A, except that for the purpose of this paragraph (a), the terminal price basing points and the corresponding maximum prices to be used in this calculation shall be as follows:

Louisville, \$1.11½; Cincinnati, \$1.11½; Nashville, \$1.20½; Chicago, \$1.07; a price of \$1.21½, less freight from shipping point to Philadelphia.

The maximum price for sales in Area B by producers of yellow corn to a farmer shall be the track price, as determined above, at the shipping point nearest to the point of sale, plus not more than 5 cents per bushel.

The maximum price for sales in Area B by producers of yellow corn to a person other than a farmer shall be the track price, as determined above at shipping point nearest to the point of sale, less at least 2 cents per bushel.

(b) Sales by producers in Area VI. The maximum price for sales in Area VI by producers of yellow corn to a farmer shall be \$0.93 per bushel and to any other person \$0.91 per bushel.

(c) Sales by producers in Area VII. The maximum price for sales in Area VII by producers of yellow corn to a farmer shall be \$0.94 per bushel and to any other person \$0.92 per bushel.

(d) Sales by truckers in Area B and Areas VI and VII. The maximum price for sales of corn in Area B and Areas VI and VII shall be the purchase price paid by the trucker, plus actual transportation costs incurred in the shipment, at rates not higher than the lowest applicable common carrier rates, plus 2 cents per bushel. The trucker shall furnish to the purchaser a statement showing the place and date of purchase and name of the person from whom the corn was purchased, the price paid, and the amount of transportation charges.

Sec. 9. Maximum prices for sales by producers and truckers of yellow corn in Areas

I thru V and VIII thru XI. (a) Sales by producers. The maximum prices for sales by producers of yellow corn in Areas I thru V and VIII thru XI described in Appendix A hereto, shall be the maximum prices determined under Section 10 of this revised regulation for the sales of No. 2 yellow corn in carload quantities delivered on track at the railway station nearest the farm of the producer.

The maximum price at the railway station may be calculated by reference to the freight rates from the respective terminal price basing points, as set forth in Section 10 of this regulation.

(b) Sales by truckers. In any case in which yellow corn is moved by truck within Areas I thru V and VIII thru XI the maximum price for the sale by the trucker shall be the maximum price for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, delivered on track at the railway station nearest the point of delivery. The trucker shall furnish to the purchaser a statement showing the place and date of purchase, and the name of the person from whom the corn was purchased.

However, the maximum price for sale of yellow corn moved from Area A into a point in these aforementioned Areas by a trucker is calculated under the provisions of Section 6(b) or Section 8 of this regulation.

Sec. 10. Maximum prices for delivery at destination points in Area B and Areas I thru XI. (a) Maximum prices in Area B. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery when shipped into destination points located within Area B, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.07, the maximum price at Chicago, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from Chicago to the point of destination. This provision is subject to the following exceptions:

(1) When shipment is made to Louisville or Cincinnati, destined for the Southeast or Carolina territories, the maximum price at these points shall be \$1.11½ per bushel. At transit points such as Indianapolis, Decatur, Ill., and Kankakee, Ill., the maximum price shall be \$1.21½ per bushel basis Philadelphia, or \$1.11½ per bushel basis Louisville or Cincinnati when destined to the Southeast or Carolina territories, or when destined to Louisville or Cincinnati proper. The Southeast and Carolina territories are described as Area II in Appendix A.

When corn originating west of the Mississippi River is shipped to Louisville or Cincinnati, the maximum price for the corn if resold for local use shall be \$1.16, provided that the billing covering such shipment is cancelled.

(2) When shipment is made to Evansville, Ind., or Cairo, Ill., destined for the Southeast or Carolina territories, the maximum price at Evansville or Cairo shall be \$1.09½ per bushel.

(b) Area I. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area I, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.07, the maximum price at Chicago, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from Chicago to the point of destination, less 5 cents per bushel.

Examples: Albany, \$1.17½; Baltimore and Virginia cities, \$1.16; Boston, \$1.18½; New York, \$1.17½; Philadelphia, \$1.16½.

When shipment is made to Buffalo by water, the maximum price shall be \$1.09 per bushel, c.i.f., Buffalo.

(c) Area IIa. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area IIa, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.07½, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from St. Louis to the point of destination.

Area IIb. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery when shipped into destination points located within Area IIb, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.07½, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from St. Louis to the point of destination, less 5 cents per bushel.

(d) Area III. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area III, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.04, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate, or local rate where no proportional rate is published, from Kansas City to the point of destination.

(e) Area IV. The maximum prices per hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area IV, described in Appendix A, shall be \$2.31 per hundredweight delivered at any point in Area IV.

(f) Area V. The maximum prices per hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area V, described in Appendix A, shall be \$2.29 per hundredweight delivered at any point in Area V.

(g) Area VI. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VI, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.03, plus the local freight rate from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(h) Area VII. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VII, described in Appendix A, shall

be \$1, plus the local freight rate from Omaha to the point of destination.

(i) **Area VIII.** The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VIII, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.03, plus the intra-state proportional freight rate from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(j) **Area IX.** The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area IX, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.03, plus the proportional freight rate, or local freight rate where no proportional rate is published, from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(k) **Area X.** The maximum price per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area X, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.07.

(l) **Area XI.** The maximum price per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points in Area XI, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.07, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from Chicago to point of destination.

Sec. 11. Maximum prices for other grades, classes and kinds of corn.

(a) **Yellow corn.** The maximum prices for No. 1 yellow corn at all points shall be the same as the maximum prices determined under this regulation for No. 2 yellow corn. The maximum prices for all other grades of yellow corn at all points, when the grading factors which determine these prices are any factors other than moisture content, shall be the respective prices per bushel established by this regulation for No. 2 yellow corn, less the amounts set forth below: No. 3, yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; No. 4, yellow, 1 cent; No. 5 yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; sample yellow, 2 cents.

The prices established by this regulation for all grades of yellow corn are maximum prices for these grades having a moisture content of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or less. For each one-half per cent or fraction thereof, of moisture in excess of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the maximum price for each grade shall be decreased $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

(b) **White corn.** (1) The maximum prices per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 white corn in carload or less than carload quantities, at the terminal basing points, shall be: Chicago, \$1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Milwaukee, \$1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Duluth and Superior, \$1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Minneapolis and St. Paul, \$1.18; Peoria, \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis and East St. Louis, \$1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City, \$1.14; St. Joseph, Mo., \$1.14; Omaha and Council Bluffs, \$1.14; Sioux City, \$1.14.

White corn for the purpose of this regulation shall include mixed corn containing 95 per cent or more of white corn.

The maximum prices for all other grades of white corn at all points, when the grading factors are any factors other than moisture content, shall be the price per bushel established by this paragraph of No. 1 or No. 2 white corn, less the respective amounts set forth below: No. 3 white, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; No. 4 white, 1 cent; No. 5 white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; sample white, 2 cents.

The prices established for all grades of white corn are maximum prices for these grades having a moisture content of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or less. For each one-half per cent or fraction thereof, of moisture in excess of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the maximum price for each grade shall be decreased $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

(2) The maximum prices for white corn, for all types of sales for which maximum prices are established by sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this regulation, shall be calculated in the same way as the maximum prices for the corresponding sales of yellow corn, except that the maximum prices for these sales of white corn shall be based upon the maximum prices for white corn at the respective terminal price basing points, set forth in paragraph (b) (1) of this section.

(3) The maximum prices for white corn, for all types of sales for which maximum prices are established in sections 8, 9 and 10 of this regulation, shall be calculated in the same way as maximum prices for the corresponding sales of yellow corn; **Except, 1.** The maximum prices for these sales of white corn shall be based upon the maximum prices for white corn at the respective terminal price basing points set forth in the paragraph (b) (1) of this section, and 2. Where a 5-cent deduction is specified in calculating the price of yellow corn for Areas I and II, such deduction shall not apply to white corn.

(c) **Mixed corn.** The maximum prices per bushel for mixed corn, at all points, shall be the maximum prices at such points for the corresponding grade of yellow corn. The maximum prices for mixed corn which contains 95 per cent or more of white corn, however, are calculated under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, which provides the method for calculating prices for white corn.

(d) **Ear corn and snapped corn.** The maximum delivered prices per bushel for ear corn and snapped corn shall in all instances be the maximum delivered prices per bushel for yellow corn.

Sec. 12. Carrying charges. In addition to the maximum prices for corn established under the provisions of this regulation, a carrying charge, not exceeding $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a cent a day per

bushel, may be charged by a seller to a buyer from the date of the expiration of free time under a contract of sale, to the date selected by the buyer as the date on which shipment shall be made, or to the date on which shipment is actually made, whichever is earlier; **Provided, that**

(a) The seller may in all cases have five days from the date of receipt of instructions within which to make shipment, and may charge carrying charges accordingly; and

(b) The buyer shall not increase his maximum price for resale to any purchaser because such carrying charges have been incurred.

Sec. 13. Maximum prices for future contracts. (a) **Transactions in May, July and September, 1943 Contracts.** The maximum prices per bushel at which contracts may be made calling for future delivery of corn in May, July and September, 1943, shall be the maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn permitted by this revised regulation on April 14, 1943 at the respective exchanges, less 2 cents per bushel.

(b) **Transactions in December, 1943 Contracts.** The maximum prices per bushel at which contracts may be made calling for future delivery of corn in December, 1943, shall be the maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn permitted by this revised regulation on April 14, 1943 at the respective exchanges, less 6 cents per bushel.

Sec. 14. Maximum prices for sales of corn by merchandisers and elevation charges.

(a) **Sales by merchandisers.**

A merchandiser is a person who buys and resells corn in carload quantities.

The maximum price for sales of all grades and varieties of corn by merchandisers shall be the maximum prices otherwise established for such corn pursuant to the provisions of this regulation, plus a merchandising charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel, subject to the following limitations:

(1) Each merchandiser may add only one merchandising charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel, and no more than two merchandising charges may be added.

(2) No merchandiser may add a merchandising charge on corn which he purchased from a producer.

(3) No merchandising charge may be added on corn which was moved in the original car or vessel from the point of origin to the point of unloading without change of ownership, and on which the 1 cent per bushel marketing charges allowed under Section 4 has already been added.

(b) **Elevation charges.** In any case in which corn is handled thru a terminal or a sub-terminal elevator, there may be added to all maximum prices established under this regulation any elevation charges that may lawfully be made, but the total elevation charges that may be added to the price to any purchaser shall not exceed 2 cents per bushel.

(c) **Meaning of terminal elevator, sub-terminal elevator, and subterminal point.** A terminal or a sub-terminal elevator means any elevator which receives a major portion of its corn by rail or water shipment in carload quantities. A subterminal point is a point at which a subterminal elevator is located.

(d) **Invoicing charges.** All merchandising and elevation charges permitted by this section may be charged to any purchaser at a later stage of distribution of the corn. The charges shall be separately stated on the invoice to any purchaser.

Sec. 15. Maximum prices for sales of corn by wholesalers and retailers. (a) **Sales by wholesalers.** A wholesaler is a person who buys corn and resells it in mixed cars, pool cars and other less than carload quantities to any person other than a feeder or ultimate user.

The maximum price for sales of all grades and varieties of corn by a wholesaler shall be 4 cents per bushel above the maximum price which he could lawfully have paid to the person from whom he purchased the corn. He may not add any merchandising or elevation charges thereto.

(b) **Sales by retailers.** A retailer is a person who buys corn and resells it in less than carload quantities to a feeder or ultimate user.

(1) **In Areas A and B.** The maximum price for sales in Areas A and B and at terminal price basing points of all grades and varieties of corn by retailers shall be 5 cents per bushel above the maximum price which he could lawfully have paid to the person from whom he purchased the corn.

(2) **In Areas I thru XI.** The maximum price for sales in Areas I thru XI of all grades and varieties of corn by retailers shall be 8 cents per bushel above the maximum price which he could lawfully have paid to the person from whom he purchased the corn.

(c) **Delivery charges by wholesalers and retailers.** When a wholesaler or retailer delivers the corn to any point beyond point for which the maximum price is fixed, he may use either one of the following delivery charges but not exceeding the published common carrier rate for shipping the said corn from his place of business to the buyer's receiving points:

(1) The charge actually incurred in the transportation of corn from his place of business to the buyer's receiving point.

(2) His customary delivery charge for such deliveries if same was established prior to the effective date of this amendment.

Sec. 16. Sales of corn in sacks. When corn is sold in sacks furnished by the seller, there may be added to the maximum prices at the point of sale an amount equal to the replacement cost of the sacks plus a sacking charge of 2 cents per bushel.

Sec. 17. Tax on transportation of property. The three per cent tax on the transportation of property imposed by Section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 shall, for the purpose of this regulation, be treated as though it were an increase of three per cent in the amount charged by every person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire.

Sec. 18. Selection by purchaser of receiving point. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing and receiving corn at any point at the maximum price at that point as calculated under the provisions of this regulation, and shipping from such point to any other point at his own expense, although the price paid at the point of purchase plus the cost of transportation at the point of destination may exceed the maximum price at the point of destination as calculated under the provisions of this regulation; **Provided, that** if the corn so purchased and shipped is resold, the maximum price for the resale shall be the maximum price at the point of resale as calculated under the provisions of this regulation.

Sec. 19. Documents and reports. (a) Every person subject to this regulation making a sale or purchase of corn in the course of trade or business on or after the effective date of this revised regulation shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for as long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, complete and accurate records of such sales and purchases including the date thereof, name of the seller and purchaser, price paid or received, buyer's receiving point and the quantity of corn sold or purchased; **Provided, that** except as required by the provisions of Sections 6(b), 8(d) and 9(b) hereof the seller and purchaser of quantities of 100 bushels or less shall keep only such records as they customarily kept as of the effective date of this regulation.

(b) Persons affected by this regulation shall submit such records to the Office of Price Administration as it may from time to time require.

Sec. 20. Evasive practices. The price limitations set forth in this regulation shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt of or relating to corn, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium, or other privilege, or by tying agreement, or other trade understanding, or by any other means.

Sec. 21. Enforcement. Persons violating any provision of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages, and proceedings for suspension of licenses, provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended. Persons having evidence of any violation of this regulation are urged to communicate with the nearest field, state, or regional office of the Office of Price Administration, or with the principal office in Washington, D. C.

Sec. 22. Registration and licensing. The registration and licensing provisions contained in Sections 15 and 16 of the General Maximum Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration are hereby made a part of this regulation and are made applicable to every person subject to this regulation, except that these provisions do not apply to any farmer who sells corn produced by him.

Sec. 23. Petitions for amendment. Any person seeking a modification of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Sec. 24. Definitions. When used in this revised regulation, the term "Bushel" means a unit of 56 pounds net weight, except that for ear corn and snapped corn, a bushel shall mean a unit of not less than 68 pounds net weight.

"Carload quantity" means 60,000 pounds or more.

"Charges actually incurred in transportation" means:

(a) Where the carrier is not owned or controlled by the seller, the amount paid, by him to the carrier not exceeding any applicable common or contract carrier rate for a like service, or any applicable maximum price prescribed by the Office of Price Administration for such service. The said amount may include the 3 per cent tax provided for in Section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942.

(b) Where the carrier is owned or controlled by the seller, the reasonable value of the transportation in question, not exceeding the com-

[Concluded on page 340]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Wheat in Isolated Bins Cannot Be Turned

Grain & Feed Journals: Deterioration of wheat stored in the steel bins clearly demonstrates that wheat cannot be placed in bins and then completely forgotten. Most of this steel bin wheat is weevily and musty, showing heavy damage. Wheat in these bins cannot be turned or cared for properly to keep it in condition, consequently, many thousands of bushels deteriorated in quality so that the wheat cannot be used for human consumption. This wasteful method of handling will rapidly do away with our surplus.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Help Wanted to Clarify Government Regulations

Phillip, Box, 23, *Grain & Feed Journals*—In reply to your situation wanted advertisement in the April 14th issue of the *GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS*, will say that if you are really serious, we would like very much to hear from you as to your qualifications for running a small grain elevator in Blue Hill, Neb.

Do not believe we can qualify for the high salary that you desire, but you might write us, for Blue Hill is a place for a successful loafer. Your admission that you do not understand much of the government rules and regulations appeals to us, because we have been befuddled here for a long time and you would therefore be in good company.—Fuller Grain Co., W. W. Fuller, Kansas City, Mo.

Good House Keeping Necessary for Continuous Service

Grain & Feed Journals: It has become more and more evident during the last few months that something extraordinary must be done that will make possible the reasonable care and maintenance of country elevator and feed mill properties.

Without being critical, for we know the situation is not the result of deliberate inattention, we can fairly say that, in many sections of the country at least, the present condition of elevators and feed mills in respect to housekeeping and maintenance of equipment is deplorable.

That isn't telling anything to elevator operators, they know it. And they know that unless you get some kind of relief, the situation will get worse before it gets better.

You know that to operate machinery indefinitely without attention means a breakdown, which will probably happen when you can least afford it. You know that lack of care increases the likelihood of fire, as does the presence of dust and refuse, and certainly nobody wants a fire now.

There is just one answer, and it is not only logical but practical as well, and that is to close the house for a half day each week and devote the time to repairs and cleaning.

The idea isn't new. Doctors and other professional men have done it for years, not to clean house or make repairs, to be sure, but it hasn't hurt their business a bit. Banks have done it, as have many other businesses and right now grocery stores and other retail establishments which are short of help are doing it in order to catch up on their work. Restaurants are closing for an entire day each week to catch up on their rationing. So why not elevators, too?—Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Unable to Buy Feed, Selling Livestock

Grain & Feed Journals: Ceiling prices have tied up all corn and it is impossible to buy corn at the ceiling price. Truckers are buying and selling corn at any price they can trade, to get the business. Feed wheat is not moving as freely at the advanced price. Some farmers are selling their live stock on account of the shortage of corn and other feeds. Unless feed, and especially corn, can be had more freely, this may become general. Some local elevators cannot supply the feed necessary to carry on.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.

Farmers Spoiled by Gratuities

Grain & Feed Journals: If farmers can get help to do the work and fertilize their corn there will be as large a crop planted as last year. If they don't, the ground will probably go into soybeans as the government is urging them to raise more this year than last.

Saw three farmers April 16 still husking corn; that's the kind of farmers the government has been trying to help for the last ten years and they haven't improved very much. The average farmer doesn't need any help and all this stuff that has been done for him has been a detriment; he is now looking forward to how much he is going to get out of the government, as he is to what kind of crop he is going to raise.

Don't know what's going to become of the grain and feed business for the next year and the years to come until the war ends. Almost impossible to hire truck drivers and farmers absolutely will not haul their own stuff to town. They will make three or four trips a week with a half-ton trailer back of their passenger car bringing their grinding in this. Those that don't do that are paying the feed dealers for coming out and getting their feed to grind and hauling it back again. Even when they have a team or two standing in the stable they don't like to travel by team, it is too slow, doesn't give them enough time to stay in town.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Old Wheat in CCC Bins

Grain & Feed Journals: In regard to the wheat in steel tanks at our station.

We delivered from our warehouse 12,000 bu. wheat to steel bins at Virginia, Neb., 11,000 bu. to steel bins at Rockford, and close to 6,000 bu. into wooden bins at Rockford. This was delivered from July 3rd on thru July and August, finishing on Aug. 12th. We were delayed in delivery because these bins had been full of corn and needed some cleaning and foundation repair, and delay in erection of wooden bins.

The grade of this wheat ran from No. 1 to No. 4, most of it grading No. 2 from samples taken at time of delivery to bins. There are 5 bins at Virginia, 4 bins at Rockford, these nine bins are of steel construction, and 5 wooden bins.

Thru the first wheat for feed program we took care of the weighing and collections for the A.A.A., which was taken out of the wooden bins. While there was some damage from weevil in the wooden bins it was not bad and at the price it was sold feeders took very well to it, said price was cheaper than corn, and they bot all in the wooden bins.

Now at the new price of \$1.00 per bu. it is

not moving so fast, as corn is cheaper. The grade of wheat is not so good out of steel bins as weevil have been working more and there is more damage. This wheat is not fit for milling.

This condition is not unusual as it was not possible to move grain at the right time, and of course the longer it stays in that condition the worse it is going to become. Most of this wheat came from Western Kansas and is of the 1941 crop.—Rockford Grain Co., by A. L. Burroughs, Mgr., Rockford, Neb.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will not hold its annual convention this spring.

May 19, 20. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 21. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

June 6, 7. Nebraska Grain Dealers and Managers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 11. The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Lewis Clark Hotel, Lewiston, Ida.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

July 19. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.



Erland Carlsson Reappointed Kansas State Chief Grain Inspector.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Frederick, Okla., Apr. 23.—Crop prospects are very flattering just now.—E. O. Billingslee Grain Co.

Cedar Vale, Kan., Apr. 24.—Green bugs have practically ruined winter barley and damaging oats and winter wheat. Seed trade is good.—The L. C. Adam Merc. Co.

Moscow, Ida., Apr. 16.—H. H. Simpson, manager of the Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., fears there has been extensive damage to the wheat crop from the long zero weather in that area.—F. K. H.

Mullin, Tex., Apr. 24.—A normal acreage of grain was sown this season. Didn't have the loss from green-bugs as in 1942, but grain has made poor growth and prospects are very poor.—J. H. Randolph Lumber Co.

Downs, Kan., Apr. 22.—Wheat, barley and oats up and looking fine. Plenty of moisture. Some hogs and cattle are being disposed of because of the scarcity of feed grains.—Voss Grain & Seed Co., J. H. Voss, mgr.

Walla Walla, Wash., Apr. 16.—Seeding of cereal grains and peas of the canning and dry varieties are being rushed to completion in the Walla Walla-Umatilla district with the advent of excellent growing weather.—F. K. H.

Healy, Kan., Apr. 22.—Have had good rains here and wheat, oats and barley are making a nice start. There is a good deal of wheat still in the country. Feed business is brisk and feed hard to buy.—Healy Co-op. Elevator Co., A. G. Blankenship.

Fletcher, Okla., Apr. 24.—Grain crop near failure account of bugs and winter freezes. Feeds of all kinds hard to get; no feed in country; feeding wheat, maize and kafir shipped in. Very unsatisfactory. Plenty of rain and good season in ground for crop.—Fletcher Grain & Feeds, Page Wheeler.

Sanborn, Minn., Apr. 20.—Seeding is almost over. The flax acreage has been greatly increased. There is plenty of moisture but ground is not wet. Prospects for new crop are very favorable. Feed business is good, everything moving smoothly.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Bruce Edgar, mgr.

Fort Cobb, Okla., Apr. 25.—Wheat looks like a light crop, can't tell as yet. Moisture good but flies, bugs very bad. Oats, barley very light. Looks like a light crop; green bugs bad. Some has been plowed up and sowed in grain, kafir or other feed. In a couple of weeks can tell the tale.—J. J. Flood, Ft. Cobb Elevator.

Villa Grove, Ill., Apr. 22.—Ground is working fine. Plowing all done. Pastures need moisture. Corn about all out of our territory; beans show 85 to 95 per cent germination. We cleaned over 50,000 bus. of beans for seed last year; expect to clean more for farmers this year.—Villa Grove Farmers Elevator Co., L. W. Womacks.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 17.—There are soybeans still out in the fields; some they are trying to harvest, others the stems are now so rotten that they cannot be combined and these are being plowed under. Due to adverse weather conditions last fall, thousands of acres of beans went into the winter unharvested, this delay caused a serious reduction in yield and a crop far under figures indicated. The soybean movement from farms to market the past three months has been very slow.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 20.—Following is an estimate of the crop as based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1942, the yields per acre compiled from returns received from 93% of country points in the three Prairie Provinces: Spring wheat, 20,285,100 acres; 528,228,300 bus.; 26.9 per acre; durum wheat, 367,900 acres; 7,574,900 bus.; 20.6 per acre; oats, 9,666,000 acres; 462,949,000 bus.; 47.9 per acre; barley, 6,414,000 acres; 218,868,500 bus.; 34.1 per acre; rye, 1,246,000 acres; 19,982,000 bus.; 16. per acre; flax, 1,466,000 acres; 13,345,800 bus.; 9.1 per acre.—The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n, J. G. Fraser, mgr.

Higginsville, Mo., Apr. 20.—We are having an unusually dry and cold spring. Our Victory gardens have been nipped by a freeze. Pastures, oats and all vegetation is coming along very slowly. A large acreage of oats has been sown. Is not doing so well on account of dry and cold weather. Indications are that a large acreage of corn will be planted. Inducements are being offered to plant soybeans but our farmers are not so eager to plant beans on account of the difficulty they had in selling their crop the past year. Most wheat looks very good. No "winter killing."—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 24.—In Minnesota and North Dakota scattered light showers this week have aided rather than slowed flaxseed planting operations. The weather has been cool but on the whole favorable for seeding. Reports from southwestern Minnesota indicate a good flax acreage going in despite some protest over the reported flax ceilings. In Iowa more than half of the intended acreage remains to be done in the wet lowlands of the east central and some northeast counties. There has been some delay caused by cold, windy weather, but flax prospects on the whole are favorable. In Kansas the weather has been cool with scattered showers. Where flax is up, the stands look good, and a larger acreage is anticipated.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Helena, Mont., Apr. 20.—"Good growth of crops" and "rapid progress of farm work" were the highlights of the weekly weather and crop summary for the week ending Apr. 20. Winter wheat is showing up well where it survived the winter, but in areas where heavy winter killing was reported a week ago, the later reports have shown even heavier losses than indicated earlier. Abandonment in most instances is in line with usual; most abandoned wheat acreage will be replanted to other crops, probably largely to spring grains. Alfalfa fields also show more winter killing than during the past two years. Drying winds have taken considerable moisture out of top soils and in some localities started some soil blowing. Rains will therefore be needed soon. Farm labor is becoming more of a problem as the season advances.—W. E. Maughan, Weather Bur.; Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 24.—Oats sowing all done and the largest acreage we have put out for several years. Seed oats are scarce and feeding oats are the highest price they have been for a long time. There will be a full average crop of corn planted, ground never broke up any nicer than it is now. Severe freezes of this winter loosened it up, maybe it also killed a lot of the parasites. Believe 90% of the corn planted this year will be hybrid. Farmers are putting forth every effort to plant their soybeans earlier than usual. Soybean seed is scarce, but with the price guaranteed at \$1.30 there won't be any loss of acreage on account of high priced seed beans. In the last ten days we have tested some beautiful beans that only germinated about 50% to 60% and the best of them not over 90%. Farmers will sow beans that germinate as low as 80% if they are nice looking beans.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 21.—Plowing, seeding of oats, and conditioning of ground for later planting progressed generally. A locality in the extreme north completed combining of last year's soybeans this week. Condition of winter wheat ranges from poor to good, with the poor category mainly in the south. Progress of that crop mostly ranges from poor to fair. There has been considerable abandonment of winter wheat in localities of the south, and numerous fields are spotted and thin. Color, however, is largely good. Oat sowing has been completed over much of the south and in some localities of the north. The earlier-sown part of the crop is coming up fairly well; while in the north there are areas with no oats up, much of the crop is up in the south. Alfalfa and clover show substantial winter damage in localities of the central and south. Rye is generally reported to be in good condition.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 22.—Soil moisture conditions are for the most part quite favorable. Subsoil moisture generally is fair to good, and has been sufficient to carry the winter wheat crop in the southwest, where the top soil was becoming dry. Recent rains in that area have been beneficial to practically the whole territory except some spots in Nebraska. The northern states have recently shed their winter snow covering, leaving the soil in fine working con-

dition, except for some of the Northeastern states which report dry conditions in some areas. The rapid melting of heavy snow cover in North Dakota resulted in flood conditions on the Missouri River, the Red River of the North, and some places along the Minnesota River. The Pacific Northwest experienced a cold dry winter and a late spring. Weather recently has been more seasonable there, and moisture conditions are substantially improved.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, Editor.

The Robinson Elevators Crop Report

Kansas City, April 16.—During the week of April 4, unusually good rains occurred over Kansas, but especially so in the western two thirds. This was the first, and almost the only, moisture of note since last December, altho some light moisture was received in the form of snow.

The situation, even tho not alarming up to that time, was nevertheless causing concern, as the temperatures in late March and early April had been above normal and the growing plant was already drawing quite heavily on the sub-soil reserve which, as we stated, was not nearly so satisfactory as last year. These rains were most welcome and in sufficient volume to relieve not only the dry top soil condition, but also were of such character as to penetrate the soil and furnish further reserve. To indicate the quantity of moisture received and its wide distribution, we quote from the official Kansas Weekly Weather and Crop Report the moisture received from a few reporting stations: St. Francis, 1.16"; Colby, 1.92"; Hill City, 2.85"; Wakeeney, 2.98"; Sublette, 2.50"; Utica, 3.95"; Plains, 1.60"; Liberal, 1.52"; Minneapolis, 2.61"; Wichita, 1.90"; Geneseo, 1.72"; Salina, 2.01". These figures mean more than any words we might use, and the rains came on two different occasions. We feel especially optimistic since these rains because the March windy season had passed with a minimum of wind and slight damage, and now we can get along with just normal precipitation up until harvest; and even with below normal we can most assuredly expect some production.

Our reports and our observations show very little winter kill in Kansas. The top growth has been normal, with a good root structure, and with average temperatures excellent progress will be made in the next month. We have some reports of Hessian Fly, but so far it is confined to a relatively small acreage. Green bugs have been reported in large numbers in parts of Oklahoma, but we believe the plant will now put forth such growth as to outrun them, since they do most damage to a young tender plant. The weather in May and June, in our opinion, is the important factor in determining the outcome, as to perhaps a normal crop or another crop above average. The Eastern third of the state again has a small acreage so that the final out-turn will greatly depend on production in the Western two-thirds of the state which had a seeded acreage of 9,561,000 acres, leaving only 888,000 acres in the Eastern third.

On a recent drive thru Central Oklahoma we found wheat prospects quite good and moisture has also been received over that wheat area since our inspection. Eastern Colorado, according to our agents' reports, also has excellent promise.

1943 Production

Since abandonment in Kansas has been considerably below normal, in our opinion, and since good general moisture has been received, we feel there is left for production a little in excess of 10,000,000 acres. Present prospects, assuming normal conditions from now on, indicate an outcome of 175,527,000 bus. Our reports indicate the volunteer wheat this year is not promising; however, with recent rains, it could produce some wheat and add to the above figure.—H. L. Robinson.

John C. Baker, research chemist, Newark, N. J., has just finished a series of lectures on "Gluten and its Relation to Flour Constituents in Bread Baking."

Corn ground by refiners during March amounted to 10,791,204 bus., against 11,071,961 in March, 1942, as reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

St. Joseph, Mo., Apr. 15.—The Burlington Railroad has dispatched eight grain cars to Watson and seven to Hamburg to use in shipping grain from the districts flooded or threatened by the Missouri River flood. More cars will be sent as fast as needed company officials stated.—P. J. P.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during March as compared with March, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 2,982,208 (1,497,325); corn, 13,300 (1,435); oats, 2,500 (10,200); rye, (3,142); barley, 9,996 (5,100); soybeans, 646,235; shipments, wheat, 2,694,000 (2,708,000).—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 22.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Apr. 15, as compared with the preceding week and the like period a year ago, shown successively in parentheses, and expressed in bushels: Wheat, 2,489,909 (176,281) (178,787,767); oats, 1,432,900 (1,165,101) (27,669,218); barley, 1,451,590 (1,143,049) (23,942,763); rye, 98,458 (77,653) (4,962,404); flaxseed, 27,099 (14,139) (4,605,524).—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician.

Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 20.—Total deliveries of wheat to Apr. 9 were 178,801,951 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 75,300,000 bus.; estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 286,000,000 bus. Coarse grains in store at country points Apr. 9 were: Oats, 14,685,000 bus.; barley, 12,520,000 bus.; rye, 2,895,000 bus.; flax, 1,313,000 bus. Estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market: Oats, 78,000,000 bus.; barley, 38,400,000 bus.; rye, 2,895,000 bus.; flax, 1,313,000 bus.—The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n, J. G. Fraser, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 24.—The volume of corn moving is considered by many in the trade as disappointing. It is true, producers are not delivering corn on a scale that will permit the accumulation of stocks to meet requirements for months to come. It so happens that this is the season when there is a lot of work to be done in the fields. Producers are utilizing every minute of their time in working the land, preparing the best possible seed bed. Right now they are primarily interested in getting another crop planted. They will be moving some corn along as they find time and labor to shell and deliver. Corn remains the best paying crop and every acre possible will be planted to this grain. With the present favorable price relationship between corn and livestock, naturally there is a strong demand for corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 16.—Grain merchants and elevator men who had been hoping to get many cargoes into port by May 1, now do not expect any incoming cargoes until that date, with many ships of the Great Lakes fleet still locked in harbors of ice. The delay of start is causing anxious moments in the grain trade as it is feared after May 1 the O.D.T. may find it necessary to commandeer the entire lake fleet to handle ore. At this time last year the boats had been going and coming out of the harbor for almost two weeks, they pointed out. With a 75-mile reach of ice outside the Buffalo Harbor, ice conditions on most of the lake show little improvement.—G. E. T.

Head of the Lakes Grain Movement

Grain movement to Duluth fell down during February but stepped up again for March. Total receipts for March were 6,298,145 bus. against 4,046,795 bus. for March, 1942.

On the other hand shipping let down considerable in volume, being only 2,046,560 bus. Railing out operations continue steady and in good volume this month of April, and should show up pretty well in comparison with the earlier months this year. Cars have been moved as far as Buffalo last year in the same period they ran considerably under this year.

The unusually cold winter just past caused ice to freeze deeper and more widespread in the Great Lakes area holding back the start of lake traffic. Last year the first freighter from Lake Erie reached here March 26, but arrivals this year are not expected to reach here until near the close of April. Several ice breakers are at work in an endeavor to smash a passage thru the last barrier tying up the opening of 1943 season of lake navigation. Just how many boats will be made available to carry grain remains to be seen, as bulk of the lake fleet will be in the iron ore trade.

Grain stocks in elevators are close to the 45,000,000 bus. mark Apr. 19 and storage space gradually filling up, near the saturation point, with only present outlet coming from rail shipping. Hope expressed that boat movement will open quickly and help relieve the situation.—F. G. C.

Country Elevator Operators Meet O.P.A. Officials

Minneapolis, Minn.—Monday, April 12, OPA officials held a meeting with farmers, country elevator interests and commission men to discuss a ceiling price on flaxseed. We believe they were convinced that present handling charges were reasonable for the efficient way in which flaxseed is handled. They assured the trade they were not in favor of changing marketing customs, or slashing handling charges to a point where it would be unprofitable to handle flaxseed.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

SOYBEANS, June 30, 1943, on applications received up to Mar. 31, 1943.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY					
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
Jan. 15	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8
Feb. 15	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99
Mar. 15	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7
FARM PRICES					
Jan. 15	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3
Feb. 15	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7
Mar. 15	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,365	23,309	2,939
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 1	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,985	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	13,235	25,859	1,458
Oct. 3	39,378	43,266	13,759	31,307	584
Nov. 7	38,747	46,841	15,071	33,885	293
Dec. 5	26,063	44,513	14,823	30,992	212
Dec. 12	26,704	44,738	15,615	31,154	189
Dec. 19	28,100	46,794	16,080	32,749	174
Dec. 26	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 2	29,717	48,237	16,023	34,770	148
Jan. 9	28,655	47,750	15,939	35,290	216
Jan. 16	29,649	43,228	15,809	33,984	209
Jan. 23	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 30	28,242	39,607	15,334	35,160	207
Feb. 6	28,259	39,645	14,765	35,445	207
Feb. 13	28,778	39,304	14,674	36,080	194
Feb. 20	28,983	37,340	15,025	35,101	194
Feb. 27	31,038	36,956	14,619	37,642	...
Mar. 6	32,692	36,639	16,213	38,569	...
Mar. 13	33,325	36,258	17,367	40,946	...
Mar. 20	35,160	35,077	18,523	40,936	...
Mar. 27	35,577	33,902	20,584	43,436	...
Apr. 3	35,978	33,273	21,030	42,871	...
Apr. 10	36,012	32,909	21,366	42,460	...
Apr. 17	36,135	26,039	22,537	43,477	...
Apr. 24	35,711	33,902	20,584	43,436	...

O.P.A. to Cut Legalistic Red Tape

As a result of recommendations by a survey committee headed by Clyde Herring, former democratic senator from Iowa, the 2,700 lawyers of the O.P.A., employed by Henderson, have been short of their veto power.

Prentiss M. Brown, administrator, has announced,

"It is not my intention to permit the fundamental objectives of the price control and rationing programs to be jeopardized by insistence on attempts at perfection discharging our responsibilities under these statutes.

"While it is a definite obligation of an operating officer to seek and give careful consideration to the advice of legal counsel, he has the principal responsibility for making the necessary decisions and the results of the actions are his responsibility.

"When the head of the price, rationing, or rent departments presents a regulation for my signature or when he takes action in my behalf in accordance with policies I have laid down, I shall hold him strictly accountable for the propriety of the action on all counts."

Wheat shipments to alcohol distilleries by the C. C. during 1942 totaled 2,500,000 bus. Since Jan. 1 up to Mar. 20, 1943, contracts have been made for an additional 14,500,000 bus.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat											
	High	Low	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 27
Chicago	149 1/2	122 1/2	143 3/4	142 1/4	143	143 1/4	143 3/4	144 1/4	144	144 1/4	143 3/4	143 3/4	143 3/4	143 3/4
Winnipeg	102 3/4	91 1/2	98 3/4	97 1/4	96 3/4	95 3/4	99	100	99 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Minneapolis	142 1/2	116 1/2	136 1/4	134 1/4	135 3/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	136 3/4
Kansas City	141 1/2	114 1/2	135 1/4	133 1/4	134 3/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4
Duluth	141 1/2	114 1/2	138 3/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	138 1/4	137 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	139 1/4	139	139	137 1/4	137 1/4
Milwaukee	149 1/2	122 1/2	143 3/4	142 1/4	143	143 1/4	143 3/4	144 1/4	144	144 1/4	143 3/4	143 3/4	143 3/4	143 3/4
			Corn											
	High	Low	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 27
Chicago	105	83 1/2	104 1/2	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Kansas City	102	79 3/4	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Milwaukee	105	83 1/2	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
			Oats											
	High	Low	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 27
Chicago	65	49 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Winnipeg	51 1/2	45 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Minneapolis	60 1/2	44 1/2	59	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	58 1/2	59	60	60	60	60
Milwaukee	64 1/2	49 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
			Rye											
	High	Low	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 27
Chicago	89 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84	84
Winnipeg	83 1/2	61 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Minneapolis	78 1/2	56 1/2	74	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Duluth	83 1/2	71 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
			Barley											
	High	Low	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 27
Minneapolis	80 1/2	59	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78	78	78	78
Winnipeg	64 1/2	60 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2

Winnipeg rye which for months had closed each day at 66 1/2 moved up to close 74 1/2 Apr. 10 and 12, and 74 1/2 Apr. 13.

Winnipeg closed each day at ceiling of 51 1/2 for oats and 64 1/2 for barley.

Washington News

The House, by 90 to 35, voted against re-establishment of the Agricultural Regional Credit Corporation to make non-recourse loans for food production.

Regulations are being prepared to bring under control the prices of wheat and certain oil bearing seeds, Administrator Brown told the Patman small business committee.

The bill appropriating \$26,100,000 to finance the recruiting of farm labor passed the Senate Apr. 16 by 39 to 18 and goes to the president. The budget bureau had asked \$65,000,000. A worker who has lived in a county more than a year cannot be transferred to another county without the approval of the county agent.

It is now planned to distill 135,000,000 bus. of wheat and corn in 1943 and 190,000,000 bus. in 1944 to make war alcohol, according to Walter G. Whitman, assistant director of the chemicals division of the W.P.B. The construction of the five alcohol refineries at Moline, Peoria, Dubuque, Keokuk and Carrollville, Wis., has been indefinitely postponed, he said.

I am opposed to enactment of H.R. 1408, generally known as the Pace Bill. Adding an allowance for all farm labor—the farm operator's own labor, and unpaid family labor, as well as the wages actually paid hired labor—to the other factors used in determining the parity prices of farm products would immediately raise the parity index 23 points from 161 to 184. It would increase the present average of farm parity by over 14 per cent.—Claude A. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture.

Crop insurance on wheat and cotton must be abandoned after this season, the house having voted April 19 by 93 to 65 to discontinue this insurance. The government in four years of wheat insurance and one year of cotton crop insurance has lost \$40,671,959 of taxpayers' money.

In administering the soil conservation program alone, the department has had 18,108 full-time employees, together with part-time payments to 9,084 county committeemen, 89,089 community committeemen and 30,280 checkers, a total of 146,561. Employment of county committeemen ranged from 50 to 217 days in the various regions. The House committee held that the expenditure of \$65,000,000 for administrative purposes from a fund of \$450,000,000 was excessive and ordered a reduction of 50 per cent thru a proviso in the appropriation bill.

The Senate banking and currency committee on Apr. 20 unanimously approved the Maloney Bill to create an Office of Civilian Supply to take over the rationing powers now exercised by the O.P.A. and the U.S.D.A., and deprive the W.P.B. of power to determine how much of anything should be allocated to the civilian population.

In passing the \$715,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill Apr. 20 the House omitted funds for the Farm Security Administration; and also struck out of the bill a provision for a transfer of its activities to the Farm Credit Administration. The loss of support follows a growing conviction by members of the House that the F.S.A. is "socialistic," and that the F.S.A. has

been too slow in liquidating its rural resettlement projects.

Releasing Grain From Cars

With the war making drafts on manpower and limiting the supply of lumber for grain doors the problem of instructing new hands how to unload a grain laden car to save the materials has become more pressing.

A pamphlet, No. 36, has recently been issued by the Operating-Transportation Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads in a movement to conserve equipment by giving instructions for releasing grain doors from cars and for protection of grain doors, as well as inspecting, preparing and cooping cars for bulk grain.

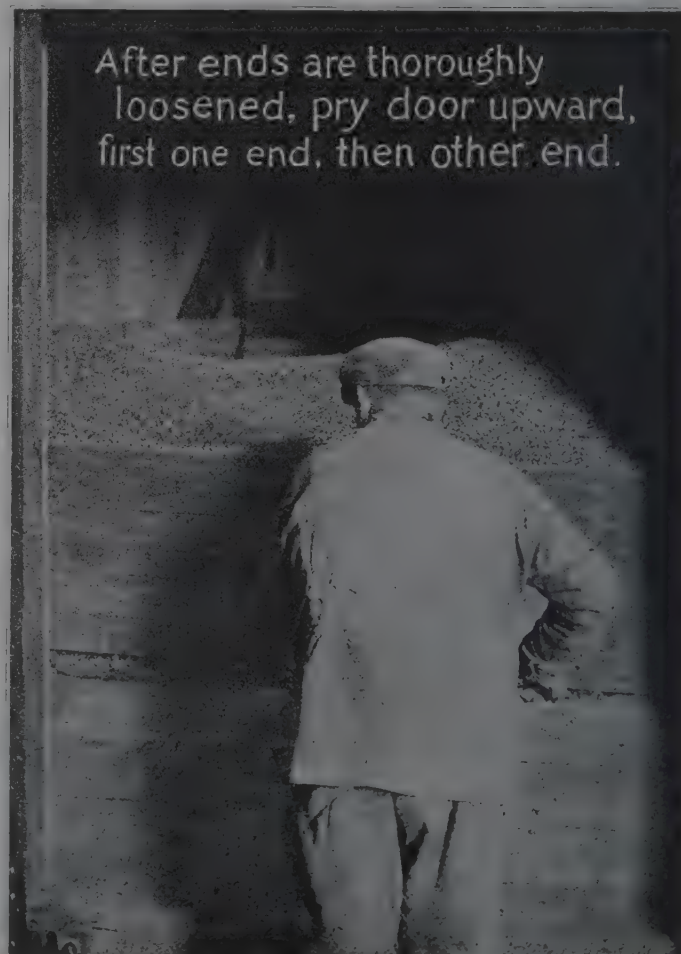
An ordinary crow-bar is destructive to the grain door. It cannot be inserted between the grain door and the car wall to pry the lumber loose, but breaks up the wood.

The proper bar is made of octagon tool steel 1.25 ins. in diameter and 4 ft. 4 ins. long, weight 17.5 lbs. If space is lacking at the unloading hopper the bar may be shorter. The end of the bar is tapered for 6 ins., brought to a sharp tip for insertion at the door, and bent 3 inches off center for prying. The blade is 1.75 to 2 ins. wide. At the end is a guard of sufficient width to prevent the bar from dropping thru grate rods over grain receiving pits.

As illustrated in the engraving it is important that the ends of the grain door be well loosened from the door posts before prying upward. After the ends have been thoroughly loosened first one end and then the other end are pried upward.



Loosening Grain Door from Post



Prying Grain Door Upward

Gross Profit for Handling Grain

.0261 cts. per Bu.

The statistical analysis of a number of recent annual audits of grain elevator operators doing business in Illinois and Indiana, made by Wm. Olson & Co., discloses many facts of intense interests to grain merchants everywhere.

The average financial condition of grain elevator operators for the statistical year ended April 30, 1942, including balance sheets dated throughout the entire year.

Average current assets included cash, \$5,854.89; government securities, \$125.06; notes and accounts receivable, \$13,011.13; inventories, \$13,247.46.

Average current liabilities including notes payable, \$3,192.46; accounts payable, \$7,669.04.

Working capital included fixed assets, \$13,781.89; other assets, \$2,129.18, and prepaid expenses, \$247.54. The average mortgage indebtedness was \$1,874.84, leaving an average net worth of \$35,660.81.

A condensed summary of the operations for the entire group compared with the operations for the previous year shown in parenthesis, gives average net sales, \$185,167.19 (\$162,048.71); cost of sales, \$172,650.89 (\$151,969.66); gross profit, \$12,516.30 (\$10,079.05); total income, \$14,958.94 (\$12,527.74); operating expenses, \$8,060.85 (\$7,457.24); operating income, \$6,898.09 (\$5,070.50); patronage refund, \$753.24 (0); interest, \$371.32 (\$386.93); bad debts, \$438.41 (\$497.40); depreciation, \$958.19 (\$1,020.10); net profit, \$4,376.93 (\$3,166.07).

A summary of the average operating expenses of the entire group for the statistical period, compared with the like period of the preceding year in parenthesis, shows advertising, \$157.83 (\$126.94); audit, legal and collection, \$182.27 (\$124.02); directors' fees, \$165.59 (\$133.59); dues and subscriptions, \$26.06 (\$27.44); general expense, \$132.69 (\$171.83); insurance, \$442.71 (\$419.94); light and power, \$444.62 (\$518.19); rent, \$47.67 (\$50.30); repairs, \$257.62 (\$329.71); supplies, \$220.35 (\$227.55); salaries, \$4,432.70 (\$3,995.05); taxes, \$1,092.51 (\$912.87); telephone and telegraph, \$100.62 (\$102.50); truck expenses, \$357.61 (\$317.31); totals, \$10,582.01 (\$9,361.67).

CORN.—The average number of bushels of corn sold by the companies handling corn was 179,168. The average gross profit per bushel was 1.8¢ per bushel. The highest average gross profit per bushel was 3.3¢. The average price paid growers for corn by the group in the year ending Apr. 30, 1942, was 60.3¢, compared with .53¢ paid during year ending Apr. 30, 1941. The highest average shrinkage was 2,756 bus., the lowest, 36 bus. The average ranged from 39 to 6,005 bus.

OATS.—The average volume of oats sold was 57,410 bushels; the highest, 232,502. The average buying price was 32.3¢. The average gross profit per bushel was 3.4¢. The average price per bushel paid growers during the year 1942, was 32.3¢, while during the preceding year the grower was paid only 30.1. The highest shrinkage was 2,594, the average 2,490 bus.

BEANS.—The average volume of soybeans sold was 25,635; the average buying price was \$1.089; the average selling price, \$1.138; the average gross profit per bushel was 5.8¢; the average price per bushel paid producer in 1942 was \$1.089, in 1941, 78.5¢.

WHEAT.—The average volume of wheat sold by the group was 8,039 bushels; the average buying price ranged from 64.2¢ to \$1.013; the average gross profit per bushel was 4.6¢; the average price per bushel paid producer in 1942 period was 87.5¢; in 1941, 71.8¢.

Many grain elevator operators handle some merchandise and others grind feed, clean seed, lend money, store grain and do trucking so it is difficult to apportion all the costs of han-

dling grain to this business. The average total income of the companies audited for the year ending April 30, 1942, was \$12,665.35; the gross profit on grain was \$6,978.81, or 55.1% of the total income while the gross profit on merchandise was \$3,361.44 or 26.5% of the total income. The average income from other sources was \$2,325.10 or 18.4%.

The average volume of grain sold in the year ending April 30, 1942, was 267,535, against 259,785 bushels during the preceding year. The average expenses allocated to grain aggregated \$4,600.99, to merchandise \$2,212.82. The average cost of selling a bushel of grain was 1.72¢, of selling \$1.00, of merchandise 8.59¢. The average gross profit per bushel was .0261¢ for the year ending April 30, 1942, and for the preceding year, .0207¢. From these extensive calculations it appears that grain is by far the most profitable commodity handled, in fact three-quarters of the average increase in net profit was obtained by buying and selling grain. However, most of the operators are fully aware they can ill afford to handle grain on less than double their present average profit.

Grain Blowers and Portable Elevators Released

M. Clifford Townsend, director of food production, has removed quota controls on blowers and portable elevators, stating that,

"Manufacturers of grain and forage blowers and portable and stationary elevators may distribute 100 per cent of their authorized production. No national reserve of any of these items is needed because their use is sectional rather than national."

County farm rationing committees may therefore immediately commence to ration the Schedule I equipment listed above and to issue purchase certificates therefor, in accordance with the provisions of Food Production Order No. 3. Certificates required by § 1202.218(b) of Food Production Order No. 3 must be filed for such Schedule I equipment. This Announcement No. 3 to Food Production Order No. 3 became effective Apr. 14.

Twenty-five milling firms have contracted to grind wheat into granular flour for alcohol.

Rebuilt Bean and Pea Processing Plant

On May 1, 1942 the Chamberlain Bean & Pea Co. processing terminal plant in Port Huron, Mich., was completely destroyed by fire starting from a dust explosion.

This plant originally was a Pea Splitting plant operated by the Michigan Cereal Co. for about twenty-five years. It obtained its supply of Yellow Peas from Michigan, Wisconsin and Ontario. Peas were then packed in 300 pound wooden barrels. This was before the West developed the industry.

The Chamberlain Bean & Pea Co. took over the property in 1927 and turned it into a Bean Picking and Processing plant. Later it went into the Split Pea business.

The building is approximately 100 ft. square, 2 stories and a high basement, served by Grand Trunk Railway siding on one side and Pere Marquette Railroad on the other. The plant has been re-built with a bean elevator on the north end, 42 by 98 ft., having a bin capacity of 25,000 bus. The storage capacity for beans and peas run up to around 35,000 bags. The plant has brick walls with frame inside with oak and maple timbers and joist. It is equipped with 50 h.p. boiler, one plate dryer, one Hess Dryer, either or both of which can be operated on either peas or beans.

The plant is equipped with the usual assortment of bean processing machinery such as cleaners, rubber roll pickers, air separators, polishers and air conditioned bean picking room. Power machines are used for the bean pickers and bean plant has a capacity of two to four car loads per day depending upon the grade of the stock.

Pea splitting equipment has a capacity of 60,000 pounds of split peas for 24 hours. Colorado and Idaho furnish the raw materials for the pea splitting plant.

We are faced with the largest crop of beans and dried peas in the history of the country and all of these facilities will be much needed for preparing foodstuff for the Lend Lease program.

The officers of the company are A. L. Chamberlain, president; David McMorran, vice-president, and H. G. McMorran, sec'y and treas.

Carry-over of old wheat July 1, 1943, is expected to be about 650,000,000 bus., only slightly different from the 632,000,000 bus. last July 1. Total supplies, therefore, may be around 1,450,000,000 bus. as compared with 1,613,000,000 bus. in 1942-43—U.S.D.A.



Bean and Pea Processing Plant at Port Huron, Mich.

Enforcement of Commodity Exchange Act

In its annual report the Agricultural Marketing Administration states that:

Under the Commodity Exchange Act a futures commission merchant is required to segregate and separately account for all margin money entrusted to him by a customer. To guard against violation of this provision of the law, and thus protect the trading public, 876 segregation audits were made during the year. The books and records of each futures commission merchant were examined at least once.

In addition, 267 "position audits" were made of the books of commission firms, cash commodity houses, processors, and other traders. The purpose of such examinations is to see that speculative trades are reported as such and not as hedges, and to determine compliance with other requirements of the law.

SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL PRACTICES.—Eleven cases of violation of the Commodity Exchange Act were handled during the year, as compared with 17 in the previous year. Formal proceedings dealt with such violations as trading against customers' orders, bucketing, price manipulation, failure to segregate customers' funds, failure to register with the Secretary of Agriculture, and other infractions.

Unlawful practices may be disclosed in the course of routine or special investigations, or as a result of complaints from the trading public or exchange members. Usually, the percentage of complaints which are substantiated is relatively small. The number of complaints received during the year was 69, as compared with 62 in 1941.

Winter wheat ceilings were the subject of closed conferences by the O.P.A. at several market centers during April.

The price of wheat in Canada is now 18.1% higher than it was in 1913-14. The purchasing power of a bushel of wheat is now, therefore, only 77.4% of what it was in 1913-14.—Searle Grain Co.

Soybean Inspections Show High Percentage Sample

More than two-thirds of the soybeans inspected under Federal supervision during March graded Sample, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Of the 7,751 cars inspected, 5,245 or 68 per cent graded Sample; 599 cars or 8 per cent No. 4; 799 cars or 10 per cent No. 3; and 1,108 or 14 per cent No. 2 or better.

For the 6 months, October thru March, 36 per cent of soybeans inspected graded Sample, while 33 per cent graded No. 2 or better. During the same months last season the bulk of the inspections fell into grades Nos. 3 and 4 with only 4 per cent in Sample grade and 33 per cent No. 2 or better.

Inspections of soybeans in March included the equivalent of 156 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 25 cars. Soybeans; Inspected Receipts, March 1943, in carlots.

Class	Grade—				Total Oct. 1, 1942, to Mar. 31
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	
Yellow	246	732	773	589	5,235 49,326
Green	1	12	3	...	136
Brown	8	12	3	...	129
Black	18	33	16	5	1 803
Mixed	26	32	6	5	8 477
Total cars	299	809	799	599	5,245
Percentages	4	10	10	8	68
Oct.-Mar. cars	7,125	9,930	9,023	6,492	18,221 50,791
1942-43 Percent-					
ages	14	19	18	13	36 100
Oct.-Mar cars	2,644	9,302	17,988	5,081	1,497 36,512
1941-42 Percent-					
ages	7	21	49	14	4 100

Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 carlot.

Operation Under C.M.P. Plan

Answers to the most frequently asked questions in connection with the operation of the Controlled Materials Plan have been made available by the War Production Board in booklet form, as C.M.P.-Q & A-2.

These questions and answers have been compiled following field surveys by the staff of the Controlled Materials Plan Division, and represent an aid to industry in operating under C.M.P. Regulations as they stand today.

The questions and answers fall into five classes, involving general aspects of the plan; allotments and preference ratings; inventory and inventory adjustments; maintenance, repair, and operating supplies procedure; and the transition from P.R.P. to C.M.P.

For example, the following question and answer:

22. A 60-day inventory of a particular size of carbon steel bars would be 4 tons for a certain manufacturer. He now has 2 tons in inventory. The minimum which the manufacturer can obtain from his supplier is 4 tons. May he accept delivery of the 4 tons?

ANSWER—Receipt of the additional 4 tons would bring this manufacturer's inventory to 6 tons, which is in excess of the 60-day ceiling. However, this manufacturer may receive the 4 tons additional, as this quantity is less than the minimum quantity (10,000 lbs.) for this product shown in Schedule A of C.M.P. Regulation No. 2. We assume, of course, that this manufacturer has an allotment covering the 4 tons to be received.

The W.P.B. announced Apr. 24 that the Controlled Materials Plan Division is removed from the Distribution Bureau and placed in the new Production Controls Bureau, headed by Harold Boeschstein, formerly Director of the C.M.P. Division. Mr. Boeschstein is succeeded in the latter capacity by Walter C.

Skuce, who has been Deputy Director of the Division. Also in the Production Controls Bureau is a new Scheduling Division under Harry Zellman. The Distribution Bureau, headed by Byron C. Heacock, is now made up of the Compliance, Controller, and Canadian Divisions. A chief of the Orders and Regulations Bureau is still to be appointed. Lee Marshall, formerly Special Assistant to Chairman Donald M. Nelson, will serve as Food Consultant in the Program Vice-Chairman's office.

The American Corn Millers Federation will hold its annual meeting May 3 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill. A social event is scheduled for the evening.

The Department of Agriculture has a private wire telegraph system 8,000 miles long for the collection and dissemination of market information at the expense of disinterested taxpayers.

Probe Box to Collect Samples

Glenn B. Hill, manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator at Mansfield, Ill., had no apron on which to empty his car probe when he took a probing of the grain he had loaded for market.

In place of the apron, he constructed a probe box. This box is made of ordinary half-inch pine lumber. Inside dimensions are 3 inches wide, 2½ inches high, and 5½ ft. long. The box was nailed together from ½x3 inch stock.

When the sample probe is emptied into the box, each pocket of the probe deposits its share of the sample in a relative position to the samples from other pockets. The box will hold four probings to provide a sample of sufficient size for all normal inspections.

Inspection of every carload of grain shipped gives Mr. Hill a clear idea of whether he would likely lose or gain by calling for a reinspection, or justify a federal appeal.



Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s manager, Glenn B. Hill, at Mansfield, Ill., demonstrates trier sample box he devised.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—Mrs. Roy Lochhead, widow of Roy Lochhead who formerly headed the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., met death Mar. 27 in an automobile accident.

ARKANSAS

Camden, Ark.—The Camden Hatchery & Feed Co. recently leased a building for use in its distribution of feed, flour, fertilizer and hay. L. U. Goss, vice-pres. and general manager, announced the feed company, which recently was designated as a government egg-grading plant for Southeast Arkansas, plans to install a dressing plant for handling dressed poultry. A building at the rear of the plant has been leased as a grading and candling plant. Mr. Goss stated the hatchery department will be enlarged to meet the increased demand for baby chicks.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Poultrymen's Feed Co-operative, Inc., has been dissolved.

Orangeville, Cal.—Robert Plummer and H. D. Walsh have taken over the feed business formerly operated by Eddy Bros.

Hynes, Cal.—W. H. Collins has opened a feed store on North Garfield Ave. Mr. Collins was associated with the Payne Feed Store for several years.

Sacramento, Cal.—Harry's Feed Store, operated by H. Halbert, has opened a turkey hatchery, to operate as the Sunshine Hatchery. J. C. Warthon is a partner in the business.

Madera, Cal.—The Schuler-Wilkinson Grain Co. of Stockton, San Francisco and Dos Palos is reentering actively the local grain buying field, Earl Eddy to be in active charge.

Woodland, Cal.—Ray Tolson, formerly of Arbuckle, has purchased the Woodland Feed Milling Co. from William Crawford. Mr. Tolson has been in the grain brokerage business.

Long Beach, Cal.—The L. & N. Feed Corp., Inc., has amended copy of its articles of incorporation changing principal place of business from City of Long Beach to the County of Orange.

Petaluma, Cal.—Iver Carlson, for seven years office manager of the Consumer Feed Store, operated by the late E. C. Cathcart, has been named local manager for the Globe Mills, owners of the business.

Hynes, Cal.—The Kamp Hay Co. has dissolved partnership. Associated as partners in the business were R. E. Bellinger, Mrs. Marjorie White and E. Olen Kamp. The business will be conducted in the future by Mr. Kamp.

Sacramento, Cal.—There are 23 grain warehouses with a capacity of 135,000 tons, now under license in California, according to a statement issued recently by V. O. Wolcott, chief, Bureau of Field Crops. There were 439 grain warehouses registered in California for the fiscal year July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

CANADA

Sifton, Man.—The Sifton Flour Mills plant was destroyed by fire recently, the loss, together with the wheat and flour on hand, being placed at \$65,000. W. Farion, owner, was injured slightly in attempting to remove records from the office. No fire-fighting equipment was available.

Fort William, Ont.—Officers re-elected by the Grain Inspectors Ass'n of the Lakehead at a meeting held here Apr. 16 were pres., Michael Mallon; first vice-pres., A. Simmons; second vice-pres., A. McFarlane; sec'y-treas., J. Booth; auditors, W. McKay, J. Wright; representatives, Fort William, C. Sheppard; Port Arthur, J. Hodgkinson.

WINNIPEG LETTER

William Herriot, 80, formerly associated with the Federal Grain Co., Ltd., died here on Apr. 4. He became a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1902.

Dr. Sidney E. Smith, president of the University of Manitoba, announced recently the establishment of a scholarship to be known as the Cora Hind scholarship in home economics with a yearly value of \$325. Dr. Hind was a world authority on agriculture and veteran western newspaper woman. She died last September. The scholarship is sponsored by the Winnipeg Free Press.

The Canadian Wheat Board announced Apr. 17 that under existing regulations producers may deliver damp wheat to bring their total deliveries up to, but not exceeding, 14 bus. per authorized acre. Producers also may deliver any damp oats or damp barley they may have. In addition they will be permitted to deliver tough wheat with a moisture content of 16 per cent or higher up to 14 bus. per authorized acre, in the same way as damp wheat. The board is prepared to authorize the railway to place cars for the shipment of such tough grain on application supported by an affidavit completed by the agent of the elevator company to which such grain has been delivered, such application to be approved by an official of the company. However, this privilege does not apply to tough oats, barley or rye, but to wheat only, officials pointed out.

ILLINOIS

Fairbury, Ill.—Feldman's Feed Store held its grand opening Apr. 3.

Springfield, Ill.—J. J. A. Correa, 73, who has represented Lowell Hoyt & Co. here for a quarter century, died April 26, leaving a widow.

Danville, Ill.—Lauhoff Grain Co. has let a contract to G. T. Burrell to rebuild the plant recently destroyed by fire. The contract is for a 200,000 bushel elevator and a cleaning and grit processing plant.

Ottawa, Ill.—Henry Cunningham, in charge of Seattle operations of Cargill, Inc., has been transferred here, to have charge of the company's local elevator and barge operations. The Seattle office has been closed.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The voluntary feed protein conservation program will be explained and discussed at a district meeting for feed men and others interested in the industry, Apr. 30, at 8 p.m., sponsored by the Illinois Feed Industry Council, K. J. Maltas, chairman, in charge.

West Salem, Ill.—A newly erected chimney from a fireplace in the recently remodeled office of the George Couch & Sons elevator office was blown down during a recent severe wind storm. The chimney crashed thru a part of the roof. Work on the office had been completed only a month ago.

Oregon, Ill.—To acquaint the feed manufacturers, feed dealers, and others interested in feeds and feeding with the protein conservation program, a district meeting will be held here Apr. 28, 8 p.m. K. J. Maltas, chairman of the Illinois Feed Industry Council, will be in charge of the meeting.

Galva, Ill.—An \$8,000 patronage dividend was declared by the Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. Apr. 1 and checks have been mailed to stockholders. The dividend was declared on grain delivered in the years 1934 and 1938.

Osbornville, Ill.—Sparks from a cob burner setting fire to an accumulation of shucks under the drive approach, caused some small damage to the Mt. Auburn & Osbornville Grain Co. elevator earlier this year.

Yorkville, Ill.—A meeting of feed manufacturers, dealers, and other persons interested in the handling and feeding industries, will hold a district meeting here Apr. 27, 8 p.m., to discuss the voluntary feed protein conservation program.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Illinois Feed Industry Council has announced a meeting to be held here Apr. 29, 8 p.m., for feed manufacturers, feed dealers, and others interested in feeds and feeding, to acquaint them with the functioning of the voluntary feed protein conservation program.

Metcalfe, Ill.—Lieut. (junior grade) Merle B. Stanbery, 23, USNR, only son of Clark Stanbery, manager of the Cleveland Grain Corp., and Mrs. Stanbery, was killed early the morning of Apr. 3 when a navy plane crashed shortly after it had taken off from a field three miles south of Richmond, Va. Lieut. Stanbery joined the navy in St. Louis while a student at University of Illinois. He received his wings Apr. 11, 1942. For several months he had been transporting planes and returned only recently from Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. Stanbery have the deepest sympathy of their many friends in the grain trade in their bereavement.

Danvers, Ill.—W. F. Shorthose of Paris, Tex., has leased the Levi Johnston & Son elevators located here, at Twin Grove and Woodruff. He began his duties as manager Apr. 1. The Levi Johnston elevators have been operated by family members for over 50 years. Harry W. Johnston became manager of the business at the retirement of his father and since then the firm name continued as Levi Johnston & Son. Grain contracted for by Mr. Johnston prior to the change will be handled by him. Necessary improvements and repairs will be made on the elevators. Mr. Johnston will devote his time to his farming interests.

Eureka, Ill.—Representatives of the feed industry will hold a district meeting here Apr. 26, to discuss the voluntary feed protein conservation program and allied subjects. The meeting is one of a series of similar gatherings being held over the state, sponsored by a number of organizations among which are the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Illinois Feed Manufacturers, and Feed Industry Council. K. J. Maltas, chairman of the Illinois Feed Industry Council, is in charge of the meetings. Meetings were held at Edwardsville on Apr. 20; Mount Vernon, Apr. 21; Newton, Apr. 22; Urbana, Apr. 23.

Franklin Grove, Ill.—Raymond Jacobs, manager of the Farmers Elevator, delivered a crude bomb to Sheriff L. E. Bates of Dixon, which he recently found in the elevator. Federal investigators have been asked to investigate what is thought to be an act of sabotage. The bomb was made of a stick of dynamite, wrapped in paper with a strong cord and black powder placed inside the wrapping. Around the bomb was a length of fuse, similar to that used in mine blasting. A cap at one end of the bomb had been discharged and the fuse had been lighted. It is believed a poor connection with the explosive prevented its discharge and the wrecking of the elevator.

Beardstown, Ill.—Schultz, Baujan & Co., have signed up to process wheat into granular flour for conversion into war alcohol.

CHICAGO NOTES

Leo Denis Horgan of Chicago has been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have authorized a ballot vote May 12 on a proposal under which the directorate would be enlarged to include three non-members who would represent agriculture and the general public.

Allied Mills, Inc., and subsidiaries announced it had net income of \$1,427,549 in the 12 months ended Mar. 31, equal to \$1.78 a share on the common stock compared with \$2,082,882, or \$2.56 a share, in the preceding 12 months. The company made provision for \$5,815,664 of federal income and excess profits taxes compared with \$1,964,832 the year before.

The American Corn Millers Federation will hold its annual meeting at the Edgewater Beach Hotel May 3. It will be a meeting of the entire corn milling industry and all millers are urged to attend. The program will be devoted largely to ceilings on corn and corn products, Sec'y Harry Hunter announced. A social event is scheduled for 4:30 to 6 p.m., in charge of a com'te headed by Nelson Kelley of Mount Vernon Milling Co.

INDIANA

Charlestown, Ind.—The Charlestown Milling Co. has purchased the Mrs. Leah Jones residence.

Greenwood, Ind.—Homer Mitchell has resumed his duties as manager of the Greenwood Grain Co. elevator after an illness of several weeks.

Decatur, Ind.—Howard Habegger, assistant superintendent of the grain elevator of Central Soya Corp., and Miss Catherine Mosser were married Apr. 4.

West Middleton, Ind.—The Howard County Farm Bureau Ass'n is building a burner for cob and dust disposal, and adding another 60 h.p. hammer mill.—A. E. L.

Bourbon, Ind.—Harry Cripe, for seven years with Syler & Syler elevator at Plymouth, is manager of the Bourbon Elvtr. & Feed Mill, succeeding I. C. Stackhouse.

Huntington, Ind.—Huntington County Farm Bureau Ass'n recently purchased the two-story brick garage building from Jack Lee. All farm machinery sales and service will be conducted at this new location.—A. E. L.

Noblesville, Ind.—The Noblesville Farmers Elvtr., Inc., has been incorporated; 1,000 shares common of \$20 p.v. and 500 shares common n.p.v. Incorporators: Kelley Hall, Noel C. Neal, J. E. Owen and William Harger.

Akron, Ind.—Extensive improvements are being made in the Haldeman-Baum Co. elevator. A complete new hammer mill, mixer and sheller and cleaner with several new motors, are among the improvements.—A. E. L.

Young America, Ind.—Soren Jacobson, 81, operator of the Young America Roller Mills, died at his home Apr. 22 of a heart attack. He was engaged in the milling business for 51 years, and in spite of his age still maintained active interest in his mill. Mr. Jacobson was born in Denmark, coming to the United States in 1884.—P. J. P.

South Whitley, Ind.—Many valuable tools were lost by the Mayer Grain Co. during the night of April 17 when burglars broke into the elevator. While the cost of the tools did not exceed \$150, the replacement has become very difficult. In view of the careful selection of the best tools it is assumed they were taken to supply a "black-market" in tools. In the past burglars have been interested mostly in cash and office equipment; however, tools can now be added to the items wanted.—A. E. L.

Marion, Ind.—The Grant County Farm Bureau has purchased the Grant Feed & Fuel Co. elevator.

Butler, Ind.—Noragon & Sons recently sold their elevator to Dekalb County Farm Bureau, Auburn, Ind.

Trafalgar, Ind.—High winds did a small amount of damage to the Trafalgar Grain Co. elevator on Apr. 8.

Westphalia, Ind.—Barr's Elevators have been forced to close their local plant because of their inability to get help and feeds. The closing, however, is temporary, and just as soon as labor and feeds are available to carry on in a creditable manner, they announce they will be in operation again. Present plans are to open during harvest if at all possible. The Bicknell plant remains in operation.

Plymouth, Ind.—A district meeting for the purpose of discussing the protein conservation program was held here Apr. 16. The meeting was in charge of the Indiana Feed Conservation Council. C. M. Vestal, E. T. Wallace and L. A. Wilhelm, swine, dairy and poultry specialists of Purdue University, led the discussions. The local meeting was one of six scheduled to be held thruout the state. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, and G. C. Thomas of the Feed Industry Council, are members of the Indiana Feed Conservation Council.

IOWA

Rock Valley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a 20-ft. addition to its feed building, to be used for flour storage.

Sumner, Ia.—The Schultz Elvtr. Co. has installed a Pedely Vortocase Blower to take the feed from its attrition mill.

Springville, Ia.—A. R. Pearson, Whittier farmer, is manager of the newly organized Springville Co-operative Elevator.

Rossie, Ia.—The Allison Feed Milling Co. held another of its farmer-feeder meetings here Apr. 13 when Dr. E. E. Clore, Indiana live stock expert, addressed more than 100 persons actively interested in livestock feeding. A movie film illustrating the use and economies of concrete feeding floors also was shown during the after-dinner program.

Onawa, Ia.—Vern Rounds was re-named manager of the Farmers Elevator at the company's annual meeting held recently.

Avoca, Ia.—The Farmers Grain, Feed & Oil Co. plant was destroyed by fire earlier this year, the blaze caused by an explosion.

Popejoy, Ia.—The Popejoy Elvtr. & Lumber Co. is now owned by Ed Ackerman, he having recently purchased the interest of his partner, A. E. White.

Charter Oak, Ia.—Fred Hollrah, Cecil Weed and George Sanders bought the Farmers Elevator, taking possession Apr. 1. Adolph Neddermeyer is manager.

Deep River, Ia.—The J. H. Wake Feed Co. of Oskaloosa has opened a feed store here, with Walt Naylor, formerly of Packwood, in charge as manager.

Stacyville, Ia.—Louis A. May, a former resident here when he was manager of the Speltz Grain & Coal Co., died of a heart attack at his home in Waterloo, Ia., Apr. 4.

Farragut, Ia.—Ray Cox, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator for the last 18 years, recently resigned and has accepted a similar position with an elevator at Waverly.

Aredale, Ia.—Leonard Pickering, of Rockwell City, is new manager of the Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society elevator, succeeding Phil Ritter, who had been manager for the past 17 years.

Greene, Ia.—Wolf's Feed Mill is building a grain storage warehouse, 18 x 40 ft., one-story frame structure with concrete floor. Necessary priorities have been secured by Herman Wolf, who, with his son, Raymond Wolf, operate the mill.

Des Moines, Ia.—Mark Thornburg, sec'y of Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, has been recommended as food czar in North Africa. Roswell Garst, Coon Rapids, Ia., seed grower and farm politician, recently discussed the North African food production job with Board of Economic welfare officials and decided not to go.

McPaul, Ia.—The grain bins of the Good Grain Co., Apr. 16, stood in the midst of a deeply flooded area, the lower halves deep in the muddy swirl of water that swept over the surrounding country when the Missouri River recently overflowed its banks. The grain inside the elevator bins was soaked. The Burlington railroad tracks, along which the elevator stands, were washed out by the flood waters.—A. G. T.

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CHICAGO, ILL.



Sioux City, Ia.—The Sioux Soya Co. has been organized and has taken and is operating the plant of the Kerr Milling Co. The mill will be converted for the manufacture of wheat meal for distilleries and the processing of soybeans.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Dr. Max J. Widmer, general manager of the Penick & Ford, Ltd., corn processing plant, recently denied rumors that the plant may have to close down indefinitely because of lack of supplies. "Of course no one can tell what the situation will be two or three weeks from now, but we anticipate no curtailment," he stated. "While the market is not quite as 'free' as it used to be, all channels of supply to the Cedar Rapids plant are open now as they have been in the past," he said.

Keokuk, Ia.—A conference was held at Washington, D. C. recently between representatives of the Hubinger Co. and Jon W. Boyer, chief of War Production Board's alcohol section, in an effort to adjust difficulties in connection with the question of who is to operate the proposed alcohol plant to be established here. The Hubinger Co., a corn products manufacturing firm, contends it should operate the plant and has offered to supply steam to the plant on that condition. The W.P.B. insists on carrying out its original plans to award the operating contract to the Consumers Co-operative Ass'n, of North Kansas City, Mo.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The war labor board denied a wage increase to employees of the Quaker Oats Co. here, but ordered maintenance of membership in the United Cannery Workers Union (C.I.O.). The board also denied the union's demand for a night shift bonus. Labor members of the board dissented on that part of the order, and industry members dissented on the grant of union maintenance. The decision followed the recommendations of a referee who said increases received since Jan. 1, 1941, have exceeded the amount permissible under the 15 per cent cost of living formula. Average straight time hourly earnings are 73.4c, the board said.

KANSAS

Delphos, Kan.—The Lord Grain Co. elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Ellinwood, Kan.—The elevator and stock of the Southwest Grain Co. was damaged by fire Apr. 15.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Lyons, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Plains, Kan.—Work has been resumed on the H. A. Holmes Elevator. Mr. Holmes hopes to have it completed for the harvest season.

Hudson, Kan.—The Stafford County Flour Mills Co. is awaiting belated repairs for a broken crankshaft, and resumption of operations is expected soon.

Spearville, Kan.—High winds early this month blew part of the metal roof off the west bin of the Farmers Elevator. The bin was erected last summer.

Bremen, Kan.—Earl Dean, Hollenberg, Kan., is the new manager of the Bremen Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator, succeeding Art Rickenberg, who resigned.

Downs, Kan.—We have just finished a new fully insulated office building, with running water and lavatory facilities.—Voss Grain & Seed Co., J. H. Voss, mgr.

Clifton, Kan.—We have built a mill room, putting in a new mill and motor. We will do custom grinding and mixing, also manufacture a full line of feeds.—Farmers Elevator.

Price, Kan.—The Keim & Keim elevator was destroyed by fire recently. Building, equipment and 3,000 bus. of grain in storage at the elevator are insured also the owners, John and Wilbur Keim, stated the loss was not fully covered.

Hardtner, Kan.—The Southwestern Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. is building a storage bin to increase its present capacity. The company abandoned and razed the elevator at Stubbs, salvaging the material for the construction of bins at nominal cost. B. A. Parsons is manager.

Hutchinson, Kan.—John Eicker, 63, sec'y of the George E. Gano Grain Co., died unexpectedly of a heart attack Apr. 15, at Hugoton. He was on a tour of some of the company's line elevators, and was at dinner when seized with the fatal attack. Mr. Eicker had been with Mr. Gano for 35 years.

Dodge City, Kan.—New members recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Hutchinson Feed & Seed, Hutchinson; The Blair Elvtr. Corp., Atchison; R. W. Sturdy Grain Co., Osage City; The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence; Hardman Lumber Co., Wakeeney.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Flour Mills Corp. plant at 10th and Washington Sts. has been purchased by B. Lynch of Salina. The property will be taken over about May 1 and operated as the Topeka Mill & Elvtr. Co., doing a wholesale grain and feed business. Paul Bailey of Glen Elder will be the manager. Mr. Bailey will retain his interest in the Bailey & Lynch elevators at Glen Elder and Cawker City.—B. Lynch.

KENTUCKY

Covington, Ky.—Tate Builders Supply Co. and their associate dealers, the Colonial Coal & Supply Co., Earlinger, announce the opening of a feed and grain department.

Louisville, Ky.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ballard Breau, who made their home with his father, Mr. Gustave Breau, have gone to live in Washington. G. Ballard Breau some years ago was a salesman for Ballard & Ballard Co.—A. W. W.

Lexington, Ky.—J. S. Fagan, representative of a New York firm purchasing fiber hemp for the C.C.C., has been examining Central Kentucky crops ready for marketing, co-operating with the Kentucky Hemp Growers Ass'n and the Central Kentucky Hemp Fiber Growers Co-operative in purchasing 1942 crops.

Corbin, Ky.—H. B. Stamper and R. P. Samples, Jr., have purchased the Williams Feed Co. and are now operating as Stamper's Feed & Plant Co.

Winchester, Ky.—The government's \$300,000 hemp fiber processing plant located five miles west on U.S. 60 is nearing completion. No decision has been made as to which federal agency will have charge of its operation, M. D. Roysse, State War Board chairman, stated. The plant, which is expected to be ready for operation "within thirty to sixty days," will be able to handle 4,000 acres of hemp fiber produced on farms within a fifteen to eighteen mile radius of its site, Roysse said.—P. J. P.

MARYLAND

Reid (Hagerstown, p.o.), Md.—Barton & Lehman reported a small amount of damage to property as the result of high winds recently.

MICHIGAN

Hudson, Mich.—Harry D. Gates has sold his alfalfa mill to Glenn L. Miller, Defiance, O.

Warren, Mich.—The Warren Co-op. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

Lansing, Mich.—The Remus Elvtr. & Lumber Co. has been organized, to deal in grains and farm products. Capital stock, \$50,000 common.—P. J. P.

Olivet, Mich.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. has opened a retail store, to handle chick feed and baby chicks.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A fire in the corn mill of the Kellogg Co. plant early Apr. 8 did a small amount of damage. The blaze was confined to the food conveyor lift in which it started.

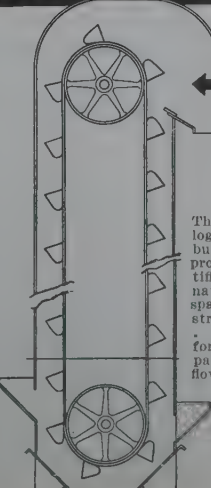
Pottsville, Mich.—Otis Donley of West Benton has purchased the Croel Elevator and will take possession May 1. He is remodeling the basement and rebuilding the plant's grinding equipment. Mr. Croel will assist Mr. Donley at the elevator temporarily.

Every Nu-Hy

INSTALLATION DEMONSTRATES

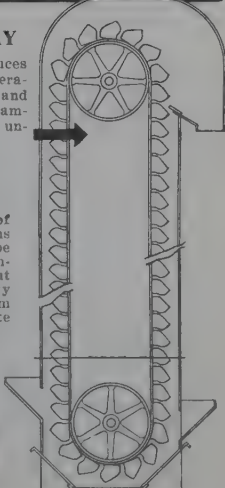
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ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS

MINNESOTA

Royalton, Minn.—A new driveway and scale are being installed at the William Grettum Elevator.

Cleveland, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Duluth, Minn.—The Universal Milling Co. will process wheat into granular flour for conversion into war alcohol.

Elysian, Minn.—Victor Bennett, who has been assistant at the Janesville elevator, is new manager of the Commander Elevator, succeeding John Walth.

Winona, Minn.—Louis Brommerich, 49, of Stockton Hill, an employee at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. plant, died of a heart attack Apr. 14.

Hallock, Minn.—Fred Craik is new manager of the Hallock Grain & Supply Co. elevator, subsidiary of the Kellogg Commission Co. He formerly was located at Argyle.

Rochester, Minn.—A meeting for general discussion of the voluntary feed protein conservation program was held here the evening of Apr. 21 by feed men and county agents of the area.

Lamberton, Minn.—George Nigg recently sold his portion of his feed business to his son, George, Jr., and has retired from the business in which he has been engaged for the past 46 years.

Little Falls, Minn.—Feed men and county agents met here in a dinner meeting Apr. 20, to discuss the protein conservation program and the general local situation as it relates to feeds and feeding problems.

Pipestone, Minn.—Walter Barck, for some time connected with local elevators, has succeeded O. A. Wikeen as manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator. Mr. Wikeen has returned to his home in Princeton, Minn.

Mankato, Minn.—Feed men, county agents and others directly interested in feed distribution met here Apr. 22, to discuss the protein conservation program and the general feed situation in this area. The meeting included dinner.

Moose Lake, Minn.—A conference of feed men, county agents and other persons directly involved in the distribution of feeds met here the evening of Apr. 22 to discuss the voluntary protein conservation program and the general feed situation.

Hutchinson, Minn.—The general feed situation in this area and the voluntary feed protein conservation program were subjects discussed by feed men and others interested in feeds and feeding at a dinner meeting held here the evening of Apr. 21.

Cottonwood, Minn.—Henry Arneson, grain auditor with the Peavey Elevators of Minneapolis, died at Community Hospital Mar. 29, after a sudden illness at the Oshawa elevator where he was at work. Mr. Arneson was with the Peavey Elevators for 33 years.

Cokator, Minn.—The Sunshine Hatchery & Feed Mill office and warehouse were damaged by fire recently. Approximately 20 tons of feed and mash were damaged by smoke, fire and water. The blaze is thought to have started from an explosion of the oil heater in the office.

Morgan, Minn.—The Morgan Grain Co. elevator was purchased from F. B. Creaser & Sons by Charles Potter of Minneapolis, who will take possession May 1. Mr. Potter is a former resident of Watertown, S. D. He will move his family here and take over operation of the elevator. Everett Creaser who has been manager here for a number of years, will move his family to Watertown, S. D. and continue to be associated with F. B. Creaser & Sons, who have several elevators in the Watertown district. The company also owns the elevator at Clements, Minn., of which Frank Macho is manager. It was announced the labor situation has made it necessary for the firm to curtail its operations somewhat, as two or three buyers have been lost recently.

Red Wing, Minn.—The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. recently let a contract to the McKenzie-Hague-Simmons Co. for construction of two additional concrete storage bins at the company's local plant. The bins, cylindrical in shape to conform with the four others at the site, will be 129 ft. high and have a capacity of 350,000 bus. of flax. Cost of the improvement is estimated at \$15,000, to be completed by July 1.

New Ulm, Minn.—The New Ulm Roller Mill Co. properties, which include the local mill and elevator at Hanska, were purchased Apr. 5 by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. The New Ulm Roller Mill Co. will continue to operate the local mill of which Richard Swartz is manager. An explosion and fire in a dust collector at the mill on Apr. 7 caused a small loss, caused, probably by a piece of foreign material going thru a scourer.

Pitt, Minn.—A warehouse owned and operated by the Northern Farmers Co-operative Exchange (Williams, Minn.) was totally destroyed by fire Apr. 8. It contained 5,500 bus. of flax of which three cars of crusher flax and 250 bus. of seed flax were salvaged. The fire was communicated from a pile of ties which a section crew was burning, and left unattended. Rebuilding is not contemplated, but instead additional storage will be added to the company's seed house at Baudette, six miles west of here. —B. H.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A loading bin, 16 x 14 ft. in size, of masonry and steel, will be built at their local plant by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., to be used for linseed meal.

M. W. Nelson has been elected treasurer and general manager of the Atkinson Milling Co. The president and former general manager of the company, Frederick M. Atkinson, is now an ensign in the U. S. Navy.

A meeting of feed men, county agents and other persons interested in the feed distribution program met here the evening of Apr. 20 to discuss the general situation and make plans for future action. The meeting was preceded by a dinner.

Herbert J. Clements, 73, associated with the grain marketing business here for more than 40 years, died Apr. 20, at his home. Mr. Clements was born in Beceles, England, coming to the United States at the age of 18 years. A year later he located here, and was employed by Frank A. Pierce Co., grain commission house.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., one of the largest line elevator companies in the Northwest, has been sold to Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul. Terms of sale include its business and properties, operated in six states, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Iowa and Nebraska. James F. Bell was president of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., which was organized in 1886 by three pioneers in the local milling and grain industries, John Crosby, William H. Dunwoody and Frank H. Peavey. Officers, in addition to Mr. Bell, are Franklin M. Crosby, vice-pres.; and James C. Wyman, vice-pres., and general manager. Managers during the company's 57 years have been E.B. Andrews, P. B. Smith, Clarence A. Brown and George K. LaBatt. M. W. Thatcher is manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, farmer-owner co-operative, with terminal elevators here and in St. Paul, and operating line houses thru-out the Northwest. Under the present setup, elevators and lumber yards are scattered in six states as follows: Minnesota, 77 elevators, 2 lumber yards; North Dakota, 236 elevators, 11 lumber yards; South Dakota, 57 elevators; Montana, 68 elevators, 3 lumber yards; Iowa, 5 elevators, 12 lumber yards; Nebraska, 10 lumber yards. The new acquisition adds another 4,000,000 bus. storage capacity and enables the Grain Terminal to handle at least another 10,000,000 bus. during the harvest season. A down payment of \$500,000 has been paid on the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. properties, with the balance to be paid on acquisition of the property May 1.

B. F. Lundquist, of the Bunge Elvtr. Co., was elected president of the grain and milling division of the Traffic Club; Ward Milton, of the Brooks Elvtr. Co., was named vice-pres.; H. A. Archambo was re-elected sec'y-treas., and L. D. Veltum, alternate sec'y.

The 6-story concrete flour mill at Twenty-second Ave. and Paramount St., N. E., built in 1918 by World War boom promoters and never operated, was among tax forfeited land and property placed on sale at the county auditor's office Apr. 21. It was appraised at \$20,000 but there were no bidders. The mill stood idle for lack of funds and the neighborhood subsequently was zoned for light industry only. The building's six stories contain 75,000 sq. ft.

MISSOURI

Passaic, Mo.—The W. M. Rice elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Neosho, Mo.—The warehouse and elevator of Phil Ratliff and the M.F.A. Co-op. Ass'n elevator were badly damaged by high winds on Mar. 31.

Clinton, Mo.—The Commander-Larabee Mill is building a 91-ft. smokestack to replace the old one. The stack will be 5 ft. in diameter and will weigh 12,000 lbs.—P. J. P.

Gower, Mo.—The Gower Elevator has been purchased from Curtis Poe and others by Hal-ferty Bros. of Plattsburg. The deal included the feed business operated by J. H. Campbell.

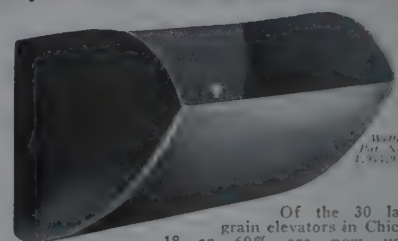
Lamar, Mo.—U. Gray, former manager of the Lamar Mills, recently opened for business in the Lamar Trust Bldg., making a specialty of poultry feeds, dairy feeds and baby chicks.

Lamar, Mo.—C. E. Sagehorn of Pleasanton, Kan., has been named manager of the Lamar Mills, recently purchased by the Norris Grain Co. Mr. Sagehorn operated the Blaker Milling Co. at Pleasanton for many years.

Willow Springs, Mo.—J. I. Wilbanks has purchased the Willow Springs Commission Co. mill from F. H. Hammer, who has operated the plant for more than a decade. Mr. Wilbanks will continue operation of the mill along the same lines as in the past.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The local unit of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., recently converted to soybean grinding, has started full time operations. This is the second flour milling unit which has been changed over to soybean flour production by the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. interests, the Buffalo unit also being devoted to soybean grinding. The local mill has a remaining flour milling unit, which has been operating full time and produces more than 3,000 bbls. of wheat flour daily. The converted unit had a daily flour milling capacity of 3,200 bbls., but had not been used for many years. It now is producing approximately 300 tons of soybean flour each 24 hours. The Buffalo Flour Mills, Inc., Commander-Larabee Milling Co. subsidiary, is turning out 150 tons of soybean flour daily.

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CALUMET CUPS
B. I. WELLER CO.
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Chicago, Ill.

Mexico, Mo.—The Pollock Milling Co. has been sold to the Missouri Farmers Ass'n, headquarters Columbia.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n directors held a meeting here the evening of Apr. 27, preceding the general meeting on Apr. 28 of the feed trade with O.P.A. officials in the Municipal Auditorium. Members of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n will have a dinner meeting the evening of Apr. 28. Neither of these state grain associations will hold formal annual conventions this year.

Boonville, Mo.—The milling unit of Boonville Mills Co. was destroyed by fire Apr. 18 with an estimated loss of \$200,000. Approximately 5,000 bus. of wheat and a quantity of flour were lost, but the adjoining elevator containing about 125,000 bus. of wheat and the company's office building were undamaged. The mill had a capacity of 500 bbls. of flour a day. O. F. Kelley, president and general manager, stated he hopes to be able to rebuild immediately.—F. M. W.

Columbia, Mo.—The first of a series of district meetings being held thruout the state this month as a part of plans for a Missouri feed conservation program, co-operated in by the United States War Board, state college of agriculture, extension service, Missouri feed manufacturers, and the state department of agriculture was held at the college of agriculture Apr. 16. Dean M. F. Miller served as chairman. The voluntary conservation program for proteins and feeds was explained. Other district meetings were scheduled as follows: Kirksville, Apr. 19; Chillicothe, Apr. 20; St. Joseph, Apr. 21; Warrensburg, Apr. 22; Springfield, Apr. 27; Houston, Apr. 28; Poplar Bluff, Apr. 29, and Farmington, Apr. 30. The following speakers and their subjects were to address the district gatherings which all feed manufacturers were urged to attend: Charles E. Rhode, University of Missouri extension poultry specialist, "Means of Conserving Poultry Feed"; E. T. Itschner, extension specialist, "Stretching the Protein and Feed Supply Available for Dairy Cattle"; E. S. Matteson, extension livestock specialist, "Livestock Management Practices in Feed Conservation"; and Ross Fleetwood and Dixie Paulling, extension crop specialists, "Crop Systems." A feed manufacturer representing the Feed Industry council to discuss the council's conservation program, and H. D. Elijah and S. Y. Roth, of the livestock and feed division, state department of agriculture, to discuss "The State Department of Agriculture in the Feed Conservation Program."

MONTANA

Cascade, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. elevator "C" sustained a small loss from high winds recently.

Farmington, Mont.—Jack Campbell, of Dutton, is new manager of the Equity Co-operative Elevator, succeeding D. G. Seekins, who resigned.

Roundup, Mont.—O. S. Thorvilson, formerly of Agawam, has succeeded W. F. Kemp as manager of the local elevator of the Montana Elvtr. Co. Mr. Kemp had been manager for some time, but resigned because of ill-health.

Richey, Mont.—Alton Olson, for several years manager of the local Occident elevator, has resigned and will move to Culbertson, where he purchased a farm. A. W. Backlund of Opheim arrived and will take over the duties of manager of the elevator.

Conrad, Mont.—The Cargill, Inc., feed mill is under construction, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract. The main building will be 28 x 28 ft., four stories high, with full concrete basement. The warehouse will be 80 x 28 ft., and will house a feed manufacturing plant, grinder, hammermill, pellet maker, molasses mixer, tank, sackers and loaders. The feed mill will adjoin the company's elevator.

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WITH the approach of the new harvest season it is time to think about guarding the new grain against insect infestation. The necessity for this was, perhaps, never greater than this year.

The past season was very favorable for grain insects and, due to overtaxed storage facilities, a large volume of grain remained stored in farm bins or other structures where control of these insects was very difficult. As a result, a large part of this storage is heavily infested and is a menace to the new grain.

The increasing dependence of the world upon this country for its food supply makes it imperative that we safeguard our food. Therefore, if you are holding old grain over or moving it to make room for the new crop, make sure it is free from weevil. Don't let a "lousy" bin be a menace to your new grain.

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NEBRASKA

Genoa, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Milling Co. recently installed a new feed grinder.

Lincoln, Neb.—J. C. Swinbank, formerly of Sidney is the new sec'y of the Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Grand Island, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. report an electrical damage loss occurring Mar. 31.

Fremont, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. mill was damaged by recent high winds. The loss, however, was small.

Eagle, Neb.—Guy Jones recently resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Elevator, which he has held for the last 12 years.

Enders, Neb.—Bill Einspahr, elevator operator for the Farmers Co-operative, has moved to an apartment on the Co-op. premises.

Blair, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. has installed a portable electric moisture tester for grain, Bernard Reeh, manager, announced.

Blue Hill, Neb.—Marion Hicks of Odell, Neb., is new manager of the Blue Hill Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Harold Boom, resigned. —H. H. H.

Ulysses, Neb.—Rudolph J. Jelinek, 50, of Wahoo, at one time employed by the Farmers Elevator here, died Apr. 9 following an illness of six months.

Hadar, Neb.—Arnold Mittelstaedt, employed at the Farmers Elevator, has purchased the Jack Davis residence and will move his family here from his farm.

Cozad, Neb.—The alfalfa meal storage and mixing plant of Noel Cover burned Apr. 9. Firemen from three towns battled the blaze. Heavy loss resulted.

Papillion, Neb.—T. C. Thompson is further enlarging his feed mill by building another wing, 36 x 48 ft., on the east side of his present plant. The structure is of cement blocks.

Big Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently had its charter extended for a period of 99 years and changed its name to Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, Non-Stock.

Diller, Neb.—Thieves broke into the grain elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. the night of April 21 and trucked away about 300 bus. of wheat, oats and corn. R. J. Bazant is manager of the elevator.

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—E. Haist is in charge of the Farmers Elevator during the absence of the manager, Chester Shaw, who has been ill.

Waverly, Neb.—Ray Cox, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Farragut, Ia., is new manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Plattsmouth, Neb.—The King Korn Klub, local civic organization that has sponsored the annual fall festival, has purchased the Alfa-Maize mill building, to be used as headquarters for the organization.

Kennard, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. sold its elevator, stock and equipment at public auction Apr. 10 to Nels Lauritsen, a farmer in the vicinity. Mr. Lauritsen will conduct the business.

Shelton, Neb.—William Finnegan, manager of the Updike Grain Corp. elevator, has resigned from the position, effective May 1, and will return to his home at Grafton, Neb., to manage an elevator there.

Holdrege, Neb.—The National Starch Co. has appealed to farmers in the Tri-County area to plant between 200 and 750 acres of "Waxy" corn. They offer a 40 per cent premium for the grain grown on contracted acres.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here June 6 and 7. A program of special merit and great interest to every grain and feed dealer will be prepared for the occasion by Phil Runion, sec'y-treas.

Omaha, Neb.—Edwin S. Miller, head of the Miller Cereal Mills, and formerly in the grain business at Barneston and Beatrice, was honored by being presented with a 50-year Masonic badge recently, at Beatrice, where he has retained his membership.

Orleans, Neb.—A group of local business men will build a sorghum factory here this fall for the purpose of wholesaling this product to dealers in southwest Nebraska and northern Kansas. A manager, experienced in the manufacture of sorghum, will be hired to supervise the plant.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. has moved its offices to 29 Broadway.

Alexander, N. Y.—The Wells-Birch Corp. elevator sustained a small loss from damage caused by recent high winds.

LeRoy, N. Y.—Careless smoking is reported as cause of a fire which damaged stock owned by George W. Blodgett on Apr. 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Officers elected Apr. 16 for the ensuing year by the directors of the Corn Exchange are as follows: Raymond E. Endress, manager of the Buffalo Division, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., pres.; O. E. Auerbach, O. E. Auerbach, Inc., vice-pres.; Harold E. Bradt, Sunset Feed & Grain Co., treas.; William E. Maloney, sec'y; Richard J. Murray, ass't treas. New directors elected for the ensuing three years were: Frank A. Dirnberger, J. F. Lepine, F. A. McLellan.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The four-story brick cereal mill of the Pratt Food Co. was heavily damaged by fire Apr. 18. The blaze started from sparks from machinery. The loss is estimated at \$125,000. Machinery destroyed will be difficult to replace. Fire walls kept the flames from spreading beyond the center of the structure but the roof in the center collapsed. Grain chutes and ventilation and suction pipes in the structure served as powerful drafts and fanned the blaze to a point where fighting it was an extremely difficult task. Adjacent grain bins and elevator were kept soaked and saved. Bins opening into the mill were stuffed with wet rags, on instructions from Supt. J. W. Lease, to prevent their ignition.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ludden, N. D.—Walter W. Ott was appointed manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator recently.

Simcoe, N. D.—The Simcoe Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Farmers Elevator from the C.C.C., purchase price, \$8,000.

Mandan, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. mill, which suffered a heavy loss in the Heart River flood, will require several weeks to complete repairs, Arthur Rooth, manager, stated. The elevator, however, has been put back into operation. The mill engine room, which had about six feet of water in it, was scene of the heaviest loss, equipment which included large motors and generating machinery used to furnish the electricity, being damaged.

OHIO

London, O.—F. J. Wood & Sons have purchased the L. R. Watts Elevator.

Salem, O.—The Arrow Feed & Implement store was destroyed by fire Apr. 7.

Mortimer, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Ass'n reported a small loss resulting from damage to its elevator from recent high winds.

Louisville, O.—Gilbert Young has moved his family here from Hartville. Mr. Young is manager of the Louisville Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Sedalia, O.—Robert McCormack, London, has been named manager of the Sedalia Grain & Lumber Co., succeeding the late Ray Price. —P. J. P.

Port Washington, O.—Jack Hanley Fillman, employed by the Fillman Elvtr. & Grain Co., and Miss Opal Eloise Long, Newcomerstown, O., were married recently.

Green Camp, O.—Herbert Kempton of Sunbury was named manager of the Green Camp Co-operative Elevator. Mr. Kempton has been operating a feed store in Delaware. He will succeed Floyd T. Uncapher who resigned recently after having been manager of the elevator for 13 years. The change will become effective June 1. Mr. Uncapher will assist the new manager for about 15 days.

Mantua, O.—Theodore Urban, 26, held on the charges of armed robbery and shooting to kill in the holdup of the Mantua Grain & Supply Co. plant last year, in which George Mayhew, owner, and his assistant were shot, who escaped from the Ravenna jail where he was confined, was captured by Cleveland police Apr. 15 in a hideout in that city. He was returned to Ravenna to stand trial. Urban escaped from the jail by hiding in an empty sugar barrel.

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OKLAHOMA

Frederick, Okla.—We are building a warehouse 30x80 ft.—E. O. Billingslee Grain Co.

Tulsa, Okla.—Harry J. Klinger, 58, owner of the Klinger Mill Co., died at his home Apr. 6 after a long illness.

Edmond, Okla.—The White Feed & Seed Co. plant was damaged by fire recently that started in the rear of the grinding department. The loss was estimated at \$4,000.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Buffalo Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has proposed that its capital stock be increased from \$25,000 to \$60,000, divided into 600 shares of the p.v. of \$100 each.

Elk City, Okla.—H. D. Francis, owner of the Eureka Broom & Feed Co., has his feed mill in operation after numerous delays in clearing permits thru Washington to rebuild his plant after loss of the old mill by fire.

Enid, Okla.—Directors of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have decided to postpone the ass'n's annual convention this year under present conditions, but will hold district meetings thruout the state, the first one to start tentatively on May 17. Members are urged to write, advising whether a meeting is desired in their immediate area and if so, outline some of the subjects they wish discussed.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—B. D. Eddy, president of the Oklahoma Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, arranged a meeting of feed processors and dealers with John K. Westberg, in charge of regulations for Feed Industry of O.P.A., on Apr. 26. The meeting started with dinner at 6:30 p. m. at the Skirvin Hotel. Following the dinner a general discussion took place and Mr. Westberg outlined regulations adopted affecting the feed industry.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—B. D. Eddy of the Superior Feed Mills was named chairman of the Oklahoma City group of the organization of post-war planning com'te recently formed, named to see what is in store for the state, industrially and agriculturally, after the war. The group will study national trends, assemble information of both general and detailed nature, study local conditions and formulate a program of industrial, commercial and social development to make possible a conversion of efforts from war to peacetime operations with a minimum of confusion and a maximum of benefit.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The newly organized protein conservation com'te met Apr. 14 under the state chairmanship of B. D. Eddy and discussed plans to alleviate the feed problem that has grown serious in Oklahoma. It was the first meeting for the new com'te and participating were district chairmen from various parts of the state, representatives of the department of agriculture, the A.A.A., faculty members from A. and M. College at Stillwater, feed dealers and livestock men. Prominent in the discussion were Oscar Straube of Kansas City, sectional chairman of the national council of feed conservation; C. G. Randall, of the F.C.A. in Washington; Edward T. Davis, chief feed inspector for the agriculture department in Oklahoma, and the following faculty members from the A. and M. College: Dr. Lewis Hawkins, Dr. Robert Penquite, Forrest Beals and A. E. Darlow and J. M. Ives.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—Among the new incorporations are Standard Feed Co., Producers Exchange and Lewis Feed Co., all of Seattle.—F. K. H.

Hazelton, Ida.—The Hazelton Elevator is handling government feed wheat, Paul Snider, manager, recently announced.

Eureka, Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers Ass'n is covering the outside of its large grain elevator with corrugated iron.

Seattle, Wash.—Cargill, Inc., has closed its local office and Henry Cunningham has been transferred to take charge of the company's Ottawa, Ill., plant.

Seaside, Ore.—The Lower Columbia Dairy Ass'n, feed department, will provide free seeds to all regularly enrolled 4-H club members of Clatsop County. The seed will be of standard varieties and adaptable to the soil of the county. The members were urged to grow large gardens.—F. K. H.

Corvallis, Ore.—A meeting to consider pest control, harvesting, grading and marketing problems of dry smooth edible peas was held Apr. 29 in the Memorial Union Bldg., Oregon State College. Sidney Victor, chairman of the Seed Com'te of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, was on the program, his subject, The Warehouseman's Responsibility.

Seattle, Wash.—John Wilson, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, recently enlisted in the Navy and now Lt. (sg), is stationed for the time being in Seattle. He therefore will be able to assist in smoothing out affairs of the association for the time being. Arthur Hill will be in active charge of the organization for the duration.

Hay, Wash.—The LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc., has directed its manager, C. M. Cook, to apply for a permit and priorities to complete a 42,000-bu. annex to its local elevator. Contract was awarded to the Morrell Const. Co. The Farmers Annual Picnic will not be held during the duration of the war because of rationing of gasoline and food.

Portland, Ore.—Charles Ruth, Cornelius Feed Co., Cornelius, has been appointed chairman of a com'te to handle the annual meeting of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at the Multnomah Hotel May 21. The meeting will be streamlined to meet with war time conditions. The association directors some time ago decided to eliminate the annual banquet and evening entertainment, bringing the day's program to a close at 5 p.m.

Kirkland, Wash.—The Quality Feed Mills, owned by Jack Larson, has discontinued operation for the duration. The Quality mill was one of the largest and oldest feed mills in this area. In his letter to customers Lawson wrote: "The Lake Washington Shipyards is taking over our plant to increase its efficiency in the production of vitally needed ships and while it is difficult for us to terminate 23 years of most pleasant relationship with our customers, we feel that we are still contributing indirectly to the war effort."

Seattle, Wash.—Production of vital feeds for poultry and livestock and the steps being taken to regulate and increase it were discussed at a special meeting of the Northwest Feed Ass'n. Featured speaker at the meeting was John K. Westberg, price executive of Food Price Division, O.P.A., who outlined the steps which are in preparation for setting up directives aimed toward retarding inflation without interference with the orderly production of these vital materials, a co-operative voluntary plan agreed upon by the Feed Industry Council and the Department of Agriculture to hold the protein content of mixed feeds to certain maximum amounts and provide for efficient utilization of available supplies.—F. K. H.

Redmond, Wash.—Ed Nordquist, associated with the Quality Feed Mills for the past four years, has opened a feed store in the Grange Co-operative Warehouse. The new company will carry a full line of feeds, seeds, hay, straw and fertilizer.

Portland, Ore.—Preceding the meeting Apr. 14 of 250 grain, feed and seed dealers of the state who came to hear John K. Westberg, price specialist, Price Division, Cereals and Agricultural Chemicals, discuss the voluntary feed protein conservation program, Mr. Westberg was guest of the board of governors of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at a noon luncheon, as was also Troy Cox, a member of the Feed Planning Com'te of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Mr. Cox accompanied Mr. Westberg on his trip to the Coast.

Spokane, Wash.—Two 11-year-old boys performed acts of vandalism at the Centennial Flour Mills plant recently that nearly wrecked the big mill. According to police records they hammered the lock from the "man-lift" and lowered it; broke two fire extinguishers; shot the windows out with an air rifle; dropped a bench and a grain spout 60 ft. to the ground; scattered wheat over two floors; ransacked the chemical laboratory, wrecking the equipment. J. E. Galbreath, manager, caught the boys and turned them over to police, who placed the case in the hands of juvenile authorities.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Vayland, S. D.—Felix T. Murray is new manager of the Peavey Elevator.

Junius, S. D.—Albert H. Luedtke is new manager of the local Peavey Elevator.

Turton, S. D.—Clifford F. Remily was appointed manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator recently.

Okaton, S. D.—The Okaton Grain Co. sustained a small property damage loss occurring on Mar. 26.

LaBolt, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. mill was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Armour, S. D.—J. Raker recently resigned his position at the Community Elevator and has left for Mitchell where he has employment.

Corona, S. D.—Clayton Christianson, formerly manager of the Equity Elevator at Wilmot, is new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator.

Wilmot, S. D.—Robert Flanders is new manager at the Equity Co-op. Ass'n elevator, succeeding Clayton Christianson, who has gone to Corona.

Chancellor, S. D.—Claus Highstreet, who has been manager of an elevator at Marion, has leased the George Meier Elevator and will start operations May 1.

Howard, S. D.—M. Van Dorsten, manager of the Ree Heights elevator of Peavey Elevators for the past year, has been transferred to manage the local Peavey Elevator.

Beresford, S. D.—Ray Howard of Plankinton, S. D., recently purchased a feed mill here and will do feed grinding and selling. He was previously employed at the Plankinton Roller Mills.

Watertown, S. D.—The Watertown Co-op. Elevator Ass'n has purchased the Northwestern Public Service Co.'s building in West Watertown, which it has leased for a grain storage warehouse for the past two years. It has a 250,000-bu. storage capacity. George Hurd is elevator manager.



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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

SOUTHEAST

Atlanta, Ga.—The Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co., Fort Worth, Tex., has opened a southeastern sales office here with T. L. Brice as manager.

Decatur, Ala.—The detached scratch-feed plant of the Alabama Flour Mills Co. was destroyed by fire, discovered about 2:30 a.m. on Apr. 17.

Sherando (Lyndhurst p.o.), Va.—The Sherando Mill, in operation continuously for 73 years, was destroyed by fire Apr. 11. Water power was used to operate the feed mill and saw mill plant, which was owned by Dellie A. Fitzgerald and operated by Walker Fauber.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n directors have voted to abandon plans for a state wide convention this year and will hold group meetings over the state instead. Plans are not complete as yet, but it is planned to hold meetings in Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Vernon, Lubbock and some other Panhandle point.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Anderson Grain Co., Nacogdoches; Jim C. Locke Co., Wharton; Brenham Produce Co., Brenham; Tom F. Connally Grain Co., Clarendon; Quanah Farmers Co-op. Society No. 1, E. G. Givens, mgr., Quanah; Lamesa Grain Co., Wiley N. Temple, Lamesa; Mathis Feed & Seed Co., Adolph Bomer, Mathis; L. D. Kennedy Grain Store, Sam B. Kennedy, Abilene; Davison & Co., V. R. Davison, Galveston; R. Watson & Son, Mart, —G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A new Texas warehouse law patterned after the United States Warehouse Act which provides for storage houses to operate under a license and bond is being drafted under the direction of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, for presentation before May 1 at this session of the state legislature. The proposed bill will cover grain and grain products and field seeds only. Grain men have long recognized the inefficiency of the present Texas Warehouse Law, and are making a commendable effort to correct its weaknesses. Cognizant of the fact that if the bill does not receive attention at this session, it will be two years before a bill can be introduced, sponsors of the proposed legislation are making every effort to get a hearing.

WISCONSIN

Johnson Creek, Wis.—Fred Pitzner, 75, in the feed and flour business here for many years, died Apr. 11.

Briggsville, Wis.—The Emer & Harley Fall mill sustained a small amount of damage recently by high winds.

Atwater, Wis.—Gustav W. Beske, 70, who operated a grain elevator and general store here since 1898, died Apr. 15.

Marshfield, Wis.—The Farmers Co-operative Produce Co. is building a 10-ft. frame addition to its elevator. Joe Heinzen, manager, stated the addition will about double the present eight-carload capacity of the elevator.

Merrill, Wis.—Nelus C. Schneider, 34, of Pine River, manager of the Consumers Co-op. Exchange Elevator since its establishment, died Apr. 12 at Holy Cross Hospital where he had been confined since being taken ill Apr. 2.

Superior, Wis.—Herbert A. Juneau, chief weighmaster of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission for many years, has been appointed a member of the commission by Gov. Walter S. Goodland. Mr. Juneau succeeds Clarence Grace whose term expired in February. Gov. Goodland's proposal to replace the three man body with a single commissioner is now before the Wisconsin state legislature for action.—F. G. C.

Manitowoc, Wis.—William F. Runge, plant superintendent of the Rahr Malting Co., has been elected president of the Rotary Club.—H. C. B.

Valders, Wis.—Capital stock of the Valders Elvtr. Co. has been increased from \$25,000 to \$40,000, according to amended articles of incorporation recently filed.

River Falls, Wis.—The Equity Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting re-elected all directors to the board and Al Giere to the position of manager.

Tomah, Wis.—Herbert Lundberg, formerly of Grantsburg, is new manager of the Tomah Co-op. elevator, succeeding Victor Tompkins, who resigned to devote his entire time to his farming interests.

Appleton, Wis.—The Liethen Grain Co. has added a large concrete loading platform on three sides of its building, the platform covered with a canopy. The company recently completed a 24 x 30 ft. bulk grain storage bin, of laminated plank. The interior is divided into nine bins for various grades and grains.

Superior, Wis.—Opposition to a bill to reorganize the three-member state grain and warehouse commission was voiced at an assembly judiciary com'te hearing on the measure at Madison April 22. The bill, which follows the recommendations of Gov. Walter S. Goodland, proposes a single commissioner appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a four-year term at an annual salary of \$4,000. Also included in the measure are provisions to eliminate the \$4,000 a year fund for advertising and require receipts from the sale of grain samples to go into the state's general fund and that unsold samples be donated to state institutions.—H. C. B.

R. E. Endress New President of the Corn Exchange

The many friends of R. E. Endress, who has been a member of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s organization for 23 years will be pleased to learn that he has been honored with the election to the Presidency of the Corn Exchange. He started with the Buffalo office of A.D.M. Co. in 1920 and since then has served in different capacities with the company at Chicago, Toledo, and Buffalo. He has been a member of the Corn Exchange and manager of the Buffalo Division of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. since 1937. He served the Exchange as director in 1941, and as vice president in 1942, so comes to the presidency with a ripe experience.

To Promote Consumption of Cereals

The Administration seems to have come to the conclusion that too much milk, cheese, butter, eggs, poultry and meat are being sent abroad and also consumed by our civilian population.

If everyone at home and abroad could be persuaded to eat cereals, instead, the food supply could be stretched much farther.

After a meeting Apr. 22 with leading representatives of the cereal industry the Food Distribution Administration announced that an extensive advertising campaign is planned "to inform the public of the nutritious value of cereal foods and how they may be substituted for scarcer foods." Attending the meeting were W. R. Barry, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; Herman Bowmar, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis; James L. Cooper, National Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; C. E. Eldridge, General Foods Corp., New York; Earl J. Freeman, Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; Charles F. Baumgart, National Biscuit Co., New York; A. P. Herold, Albers Milling Co., Seattle; Edward D. Shumway, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; George Thompson, Cream of Wheat Corporation, Minneapolis.

Receiving Books

For Grain Buyers

Farmer's Deliveries. A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2½ lbs. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2½ lbs. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.40, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.80, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.30, plus postage.

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Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Corn Ceiling of Apr. 14

[Continued from page 324]

mon or contract carrier rate, if any, for any maximum price prescribed by the Office of Price Administration for a like service if performed by a person other than the seller.

(c) No additional charges may be included for the loading or unloading of the commodity.

"Corn" means any grain which consists of 50 per cent or more of shelled corn of the dent or flint varieties, and may contain not more than 10 per cent of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act.

"Less than carload quantity" means a quantity of less than 60,000 pounds other than a carload or mixed or pool car quantity. It includes truck quantities.

"Mixed car" means a car containing various feed ingredients, but containing 30,000 pounds or less sacked or bulk whole corn. On a shipment of more than 30,000 pounds of sacked or bulk whole corn, the maximum prices applicable to a carload quantity shall apply.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing and includes the United States or any agency thereof, any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, and any agencies of any of the foregoing.

"Pool car" means a car in which two or more buyers have combined for the purpose of obtaining a carload rate.

"Trucker" means a person who buys and moves corn by motor vehicle and then resells it.

"Waxy maize" means the type of corn which contains a starch in the kernels which is similar to tapioca starch and which stains reddish brown with iodine.

Sec. 25. Certain sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation are exempt. The provisions of this regulation shall apply to sales of all types, varieties or grades of corn by the Commodity Credit Corporation to be used for feeding purposes or for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber; but notwithstanding all other provisions of this regulation, corn to be used for all other purposes may be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation at prices no higher than 10 per cent above the lowest prices at which said Corporation is permitted to sell for said last mentioned purposes under that certain act of Congress designated as Pub. Law 674, 77th Cong. Provided, however, That all commodities processed from corn sold by the said Commodity Credit Corporation shall remain subject to any maximum prices prescribed by the Office of Price Administration.

Appendix A. Areas of Distribution

(a) **Area A.** Area A shall include the states of Illinois and Iowa, and the sections of South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota set forth below:

South Dakota: The section of the state bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of South Dakota, on the south by the southern boundary of South Dakota, on the north by the line of the C. and N. W. Railway extending from the eastern boundary of the state to Wolsey, and on the west by the line of the C. M. St. P. and P. Railway extending from Wolsey to Sioux City, Iowa. Points located on the boundary line of this section are included in Area A.

Nebraska: The section of the state east of a line beginning at Running Water and following the line of the C. and N. W. Railway to Norfolk, thence along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad thru Columbus to Central City, thence along the lines of the C. B. and Q. Railroad thru Hastings and Red Cloud to Superior. Points located on the described railway lines are included in Area A.

Minnesota: The section of the state bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Minnesota, on the west by the western boundary of Minnesota, on the north by the line of the C. M. St. P. and P. Railway, extending thru Ortonville to St. Paul, and on the east by the line of the C. R. I. and P. Railway extending from St. Paul thru Gordon. Points located on the boundary line of this section are included in Area A.

(b) **Area B.** Area B shall include the states of Indiana and Ohio.

(c) Areas I thru XI.

Area I. Area I shall include the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, the District of Columbia, all of Virginia except the section of the state as shown on page 17 of Central Freight Association Freight Tariff No. 3-H, B. T. Jones, Agent, I.C.C. No. 3784 and the section of Kentucky to which freight rates are provided on pages 12, 13, and 25 of Central Freight Association Freight Tariff No. 3-H, B. T. Jones, Agent, I.C.C. No. 3784.

Area IIa. Area IIa shall include Tennessee and the section of Kentucky not included in Area I.

Area IIb. Area IIb shall include Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, the section of Louisiana that lies east of the Mississippi River, and the section of Virginia not included in Area I.

Area III. Area III shall include the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and the section of Louisiana that is west of the Mississippi River.

Area IV. Area IV shall include the states of Arizona and Nevada, and the sections of the states of Utah, California, Colorado and Oregon to which freight rates are provided in Transcontinental Freight Bureau tariff No. 46-J, L. E. Kipp, Agent, I.C.C. No. 1481.

Area V. Area V shall include the states of Washington and Idaho, and the sections of the states of Oregon, California, Utah, Wyoming and Montana to which freight rates are provided in Transcontinental Freight Bureau tariff No. 45-D, L. E. Kipp, Agent, I.C.C. No. 1491.

Area VI. Area VI shall include North Dakota, the section of the state of Montana not included in Area V, and the state of South Dakota except the section bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of South Dakota, on the south by the southern boundary of South Dakota, on the north by the line of the C. and N. W. Railway extending from the eastern boundary of the state to Wolsey, and on the west by the line of the C. M. St. P. and P. Railway extending from Wolsey to Sioux City, Iowa. The excepted section of South Dakota outlined above shall include points located on the boundary line of the excepted section.

Area VII. Area VII shall include the section of the state of Wyoming not included in Area V, the section of the state of Colorado not included in Area IV, and all of the state of Nebraska west of a line beginning at Running Water and following the line of the C. and N. W. Railway to Norfolk, thence along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad thru Columbus to Central City, thence along the line of the C. B. and Q. Railroad thru Hastings and Red Cloud to Superior. Points on the described railway lines shall not be included in Area VII.

Area VIII. Area VIII shall include all of the state of Minnesota except the section bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Minnesota, on the west by the western boundary of Minnesota, on the north by the line of the C. M. St. P. and P. Railway, extending thru Ortonville to St. Paul, and on the east by the line of the C. R. I. and P. Railway extending from St. Paul thru Gordon. The excepted section outlined above shall include points located on the boundary line of the excepted section.

Area IX. Area IX shall include all of the state of Wisconsin north of the line of the C. M. St. P. and P. Railway extending from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee, and the upper peninsula of Michigan. The area shall not include points located on the described railway line.

Area X. Area X shall include all the state of Wisconsin not included in Area IX.

Area XI. Area XI shall include the lower peninsula of Michigan.

(d) **Reference to freight tariffs.** All reference in this section to freight tariffs shall include supplements thereto and re-issues thereof. **Effective Date.** This revised regulation shall become effective April 14, 1943.

Contracts Let for Thirty Hemp Mills

Contracts for construction of 30 of the 40 hemp mills were awarded Apr. 27 by the C.C.C.

One in Illinois is for mills at Lexington, Minonk, Galesburg, Galva, and Wyoming, to the Person Construction Co., for a total of \$489,000. Another for \$446,000 for mills in Ladd, Earlville, Shabbona, and Kirkland, was let to Sjostrom & Sons.

A tenth Illinois plant, at Muncie, is to be built by Person Construction Co. for \$100,000.

Waste of Man Power

Austin W. Carpenter, of Sherburne, N. Y., pres. of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, says "It takes 70 per cent of the production of American farms to pay employees on the federal payroll."

Mr. Carpenter declared that one of every three able-bodied men now on the payroll of the USDA alone should be drafted into the army, war industry or farm production. These are the fellows, he said, who make it their business to tell farmers how to run their business. He cited a survey now being conducted to determine food production goals in Chenango County. This will cost \$2,000 "which multiplied by the number of counties in the United States, gives you a total cost that is wanton waste when measured alongside the value of such a survey."

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13 inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manilla, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manilla, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x13 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manilla sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book — This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain Dealers and Farmers to Get Together

While no state-wide meetings of grain dealers are planned in the Southwest this spring, there will be several local meetings to discuss grain storage and grain inspection problems. These meetings are being sponsored by the State Agricultural Colleges in Texas and Oklahoma and will include representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation, local grain dealers, and farmers.

The scheduled meetings are as follows: May 10, Vernon, Texas; May 11, Lubbock, Texas; May 12, Plainview, Texas; May 13, Amarillo, Texas; May 14 (tentative), Perryton, Texas; May 17, Clinton, Okla.; May 18, Frederick, Okla.; May 19, Enid, Okla.; May 20, Newkirk, Okla.; May 21, Bartlesville, Okla.; May 22, Pryor, Okla.; Clovis, N. M., May 8.

State Federal Grain Supervisors and licensed grain inspectors will demonstrate grading equipment and discuss the grain standards. Wheat, soybeans, grain sorghums, and flaxseed are to be covered on the program. All who are interested in grain storage and grain inspection problems are invited to attend.

From Abroad

Russia is planning to increase grain acreage by 9,750,000 acres.

Ireland plans to increase wheat acreage from 575,000 acres in 1942 to 650,000 acres this year.

Portugal harvested an estimated 17,393,000 bus. of wheat in 1942; production in 1941 was set at 15,432,000 bus.

Argentine corn production officially is estimated at only 74,803,000 bus. The severe drought was responsible for the small yield of 355,699 bus. last year.

From London, England, comes the report that bread flour in Germany may no longer contain any wheat but must consist of barley, rye and potatoes. Brewing of beer also is prohibited.

India's 1942-43 rice crop amounted to 1,834,000,000 bus., slightly less than last year's production. The acreage was the largest in over a decade but drought in some parts of the country reduced the yield.

New Sec'y of Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

J. C. Swinbank has been appointed secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n with headquarters at Lincoln and will continue the activities so efficiently pressed by Glenn H. LeDioyt, who has been called to do agricultural work for the General Foods Corporation.

Mr. Swinbank was reared on a ranch in Northwest Nebraska where his family was long identified with production of pure bred livestock and alfalfa seed production. He did graduate work at the University of Colorado and Colorado Agricultural College, was county agricultural agent in Cheyenne and Sioux Counties, Nebraska, working with farmers and grain dealers to encourage production of improved wheat varieties, and since the organization was formed in 1938 co-operated with the Grain Improvement Ass'n in its 100-farmer wheat test program.

Government benefit payments for conservation and parity include \$33,418 to the Equitable Life Ins. Co., of Iowa; and \$23,834 to the Bankers Life Co., of Des Moines.

Flour purchases for the Russian army in January, 1,163,000 barrels, by the Food Distribution Administration, were about twice as large as the annual flour exports of Europe in pre-war years.—U.S.D.A.

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will hold its 29th annual convention at Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., May 17, 18, 19.

A big rush of flour buying by Cuba started Apr. 15 with the announcement by the U. S. Food Distribution Administration that a subsidy of \$2.64 per barrel would be paid. This is an increase from \$2, and continues until 700,000 barrels have been sold.

CCC Loans on Corn

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through April 17, 1943, had completed 47,239 loans on 55,576,966 bus. of 1942 corn in the amount of \$42,963,960.82. The average amount advanced was 77 cents per bushel. On that same date last year 102,494 loans had been completed on 107,539,557 bus. Loans completed by States:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Delaware	3	1,065	\$ 1,022.16
Illinois	6,389	9,274,722	7,403,347.67
Indiana	584	673,221	544,131.64
Iowa	25,515	30,360,452	23,154,833.46
Kansas	807	801,787	648,242.29
Kentucky	2	92,980	83,682.00
Maryland	2	1,126	1,092.61
Michigan	23	11,176	9,120.48
Minnesota	1,145	1,166,544	854,616.76
Missouri	1,402	1,284,228	1,061,282.67
Nebraska	9,527	10,003,334	7,747,303.18
Ohio	199	162,167	127,876.73
So. Dakota	1,672	1,754,184	1,327,409.17
Total	47,239	55,576,966	\$42,963,960.82
Combined Farm and Warehouse Loans Outstanding on Other 1942 Loans Programs:			
Barley	9,663	8,527,585	\$4,497,991.40
Flaxseed	8,033	748,384	1,665,823.01
Grain sorghums	22	34,578	17,641.17
Rye	6,613	4,408,849	2,631,801.36

CCC Loans on Wheat

The Department of Agriculture reported today that through April 17, 1943 Commodity Credit Corporation made 533,691 loans on 406,200,673 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$458,998,363.65. The wheat loans made include 184,038,879 bushels stored on farms and 222,161,794 bushels stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Liquidations to date amounted to 96,462,855 bus. of which 3,360,784 bus. were delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation. 1942 loans outstanding—140,809,741 bus. on farms; 168,928,077 bus. in warehouses. Loans completed, and liquidations by States follow:

States of Origin	Loans completed Bushels	Liquidations (bus.)	Deliveries
Alabama	1,247	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,719	1,306	.....
California	3,088,392	933,209	44,314
Colorado	10,921,089	2,469,154	75,354
Delaware	433,196	338,029	.....
Idaho	7,962,782	2,787,184	11,671
Illinois	3,841,297	1,430,824	43,031
Indiana	2,507,974	1,846,488	16,650
Iowa	1,889,455	93,609	6,846
Kansas	87,919,282	20,876,735	187,785
Kentucky	815,061	533,954	.....
Maryland	1,367,740	1,064,081	.....
Michigan	603,672	414,102	1,614
Minnesota	7,484,431	606,747	.....
Missouri	3,198,266	1,336,252	5,457
Montana	31,478,961	8,627,320	.....
Nebraska	36,224,845	7,164,327	550,856
New Jersey	65,385	34,917	.....
New Mexico	2,072,033	659,418	69,496
New York	445,725	.....	.....
North Carolina	96,389	21,396	.....
North Dakota	63,824,008	9,625,685	.....
Ohio	3,853,319	3,197,676	136
Oklahoma	34,342,897	7,766,433	213,409
Oregon	13,421,317	1,229,658	973,165
Pennsylvania	863,540	357,782	19,124
South Carolina	1,048	.....	.....
South Dakota	16,719,903	2,266,689	.....
Tennessee	637,817	535,395	.....
Texas	31,563,544	6,877,144	246,015
Utah	944,636	543,996	.....
Virginia	381,348	148,177	26,905
Washington	32,156,627	8,940,230	826,756
West Virginia	16,401	13,024	.....
Wisconsin	1,365	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,053,952	157,401	42,370
Total	406,200,673	93,102,071	3,360,784

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Tripling book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 300 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-B contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Cleaner-Sheller Building Attached to Driveway

When Frank E. Yeazel bought the ragged remains of the George L. Merritt elevator following the tornado that tore thru Alvin, Ill., a year ago his first move was to call in L. J. McMillin to survey the wreckage.

The result of the survey was a new driveway and a new cleaner-sheller building attached thereto, to replace those parts of the 18,000 bu. concrete elevator that had been scattered by the storm.

Reconstruction took advantage of compact design, but was dimensioned to fit the needs of modern grain transports.

The frame lean-to driveway utilized the old driveway floor. It was built 17 ft. high from this floor at the eaves, 19 ft. at the elevator side, 40 ft. long, and fitted with 14 ft. wide and 12 ft. high double doors at each end. The old McMillin truck hoist was reinstalled in this driveway, but was placed much higher than its old position to give a higher lift to long trucks for ready gravity discharge of their loads into the receiving pits.

The sheller-cleaner building is 18x16 ft. on a concrete foundation. It is 26 ft. high to the square, 28 ft. high to the ridge.

An open connection thru the wall between the driveway and this building gives stair-way access to the pit where the 300 bu. per hour sheller is located, and to the landing that supports the 600 bu. per hour Western Gyration Cleaner. Mechanical transfer of shelled corn and cobs from the sheller to the cleaner is effected with a short leg and gravity feeds the cleaned shelled corn from the cleaner thru a spout to the small grain receiving pit in the elevator driveway.

Cobs and dust are discharged from the cleaner into separate hoppers bottom bins built into the outside corners of the frame structure. Discharge chutes from these bins are directed thru the outside wall, so that labor in loading this

offal into trucks and wagons is minimized.

The cleaner can be used for grains other than corn. A spout from an elevator bin leads direct to the garner bin over the cleaner. Cleaned grain finds its way back into the elevator via the spout from the cleaner to the driveway's small grain receiving pit from which it is re-elevated to bins or into the car-loading spout.

Mr. Yeazel says his cleaner is a great help in improving the grade of the grain he ships.

Linseed Feed Ceiling

Effective Apr. 24 the O.P.A. on Apr. 19 announced ceiling prices on linseed meal, cake and pellets at ten principal points.

At the leading producing center, Minneapolis, the ceiling is \$40 a ton for meal and cake, or \$43.50 if sacked, and \$45 for pea size meal or pellets.

The price of \$40 is the same at Mankato, Red Wing, Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore.; \$42 at Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, \$43 at Cleveland and Toledo, \$44 at Emporia and Fredonia, Kan., Buffalo, N. Y.; \$44.50 at Amsterdam, N. Y.; \$45 at Edgewater, Newark, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Corpus Christi, Houston and Harlingen, Tex., all 34 per cent meal; \$40 for 30 per cent meal at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These prices are f.o.b. oil mills and are \$10 a ton under current sales, the O.P.A., however, claiming that they represent parity to the grower.

The ceiling for less than carlots is \$1 a ton over the carlot basis. Jobbers are allowed maximum markups of 50c a ton on carlots and \$1 a ton on less than carlots. Wholesalers' maximum markup is fixed at \$2.50 and retailers' markup at \$5.50.

The C.C.C. has made 1,564,972 loans on 2,979,003 bales of 1942 crop cotton thru Apr. 10, 1943.

Wheat ground during the 8 months prior to Mar. 1 amounted to 358,270,181 bus, against 329,443,244 bus, during the like period of 1941-42, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Production was 78,818,828 bbls. flour and 6,137,047,349 lbs. offal.

The C.C.C. has been made sole wool buyer by order of Administrator Chester C. Davis, buying from regular dealers at ceiling prices and reselling to manufacturers, deducting one and one-eighth cents for appraisal, storage, interest and other costs.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5½x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Chicago, Ill.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

For Sale by

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Sheller-Cleaner building attached to driveway of Frank Yeazel's elevator at Alvin, Ill.

Field Seeds

Caledonia, Minn.—A seed and feed store has been opened by P. W. Schlitz.

Osceola, Ia.—Clyde Glazebrook, grower of hybrid seed corn, has moved his seed corn business from Grand River to Osceola.

Washington, D. C.—Lend lease shipments to North Africa include 80,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed and 50,000 lbs. of sorghum seed.

Clinton, Ill.—For processing of hybrid seed corn a building has been leased here by F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., of Milford, Conn.

Toledo, O.—John A. Smith died Mar. 29, aged nearly 80 years. Prior to his retirement he was associated with S. W. Flower Co.

Atchison, Kan.—E. B. Ford of Doniphan, who operated the Globe market, has opened a seed store to be managed by Ben Andrews.

Redmond, Wash.—Seeds and fertilizer will be handled in a store opened by Ed Nordquist, who was for four years with the Quality Feed Mills.

Fargo, N. D.—Lieut. Wm. Magill, son of W. H. Magill, seedsman, who went to Manila in June 1941, now is reported a prisoner of war in the Philippines.

Brighton, Ia.—A seed and feed store under the management of Chris Pohlen will be opened by W. C. Rauscher of Lockridge in the building he recently purchased.

Chicago, Ill.—Ideal Products, Inc., has been formed by W. Roth, R. W. Morrow and P. Wroblewski with \$10,000 capital stock, to handle seeds, grains and bulbs.

Albany, Ore.—Floyd Mullen has resigned as county agent to devote his entire time to the Murphy Seed Co., which he will conduct together with W. V. Merrill.

Cincinnati, O.—Benjamin W. Dulaney of the J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co., died Apr. 19 aged 76 years. He had been with the firm of which he was a director, for 40 years.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Nebraska Seed Co., which has done a wholesale business here for many years, will erect a building to handle field seeds, as an addition to its present building.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—An enlargement to make room for its seed department has been made by Johnson's Feed Store, which now has a double store building and a large warehouse.

San Mateo, Cal.—David F. Dodds, owner of the Garden Seed & Feed Co., has turned over the business management to Mrs. Dodds, as he has entered the army officers training school.

Miles City, Mont.—Seed Marketing Service has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by R. P. Findlater, Miles City; G. D. Stewart, Forsyth, and M. L. Kollman, Norfolk, Neb.

Atchison, Kan.—The Frank A. Mangelsdorf Seed Co., for 10 years in the east portion of the Symms Building, has purchased the building and now has the entire structure available for future expansion.

Deliveries of agricultural commodities for shipment to the allied nations during February included more than 12 million pounds of seed for use in replanting and restoring allied farmland liberated from Axis domination.—U.S.D.A.

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Seed Co. has removed its store to a location on the opposite side of the street having ample space for its expanding business.

Carson City, Mich.—The Starr Seed Co. has been taken over by the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., of New Haven, Conn., and will be continued under the old name with F. Arthur Wright as resident representative.

Clarkson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Cooperative and Supply Co. was fined \$10 and \$5.90 costs on a plea of guilty to having sold 253 bus. of oats containing bindweed seed to the Farmers Lumber & Grain Co. of Howells.

Moscow, Russia.—A new variety of spring wheat resistant to rust is reported to have been discovered by P. M. Zhukovsky, and described at the recent meeting of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Moscow.

Johnson Creek, Wis.—Fred Pitzner, who operated a seed and flour store and harness business, died Apr. 11 of a heart attack, aged 75 years. He was treasurer of the village and served as a member of the board of trustees.

Havana, Ill.—The Mason County A.A.A. committee is asking farmers to sign contracts to grow 1,000 acres of castor beans, as the government is offering 6 cents a pound for the crop, which, however, requires much labor to harvest.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Stanley B. Folsom of Minneapolis having resigned the chairmanship of the Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to go with the O.P.A., the office has been turned over to Carl F. Barnum of Buffalo.

Dysart, Ia.—The Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. is remodeling a building here for the preliminary handling of 500 acres of seed corn to be shipped to Reinbeck for final processing. The remodeling of the old canning factory is costing \$5,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Wm. A. Duncan died Apr. 11, aged 68 years. He had been salesman for the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Mangelsdorf Seed Co., Peppard Seed Co., Farber Seed Co., and Mitche'll Seed Co. At one time he owned the Blue Valley Seed Co. at St. Joseph, where he was born.—P.J.P.

One corn hybrid, known as Indiana 418, has yielded more, stood better, and been earlier than any other of the Indiana 400 series hybrids. The second, Indiana 620, has yielded more and stood better than Indiana hybrids 425, 608, and 610, but is in the same maturity class. Both are recommended by Purdue.

Lafayette, Ind.—For best results, fertilizer in small amounts per acre should be applied with the fertilizer attachment to the corn planter. The best type of distributor divides the fertilizer and places it on either side and at about the same depth as the planted seed. It usually is not practical to apply fertilizer for corn with the wheat drill just before planting. The fertilizer best for corn will vary with the soil, its past care and management, and the present supply of plant food available. Soil samples from the field should be tested for plant food availability.

The export subsidy on sales of domestic wheat has been raised from 25c to 30c per bushel.

Enforcement of Federal Seed Act

The Agricultural Marketing Administration reports that the principal developments under the Federal Seed Act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, included a sharp increase in the number of complaints received of apparent violations of the interstate provisions of the act, and new activities in connection with the purchase and shipment of large quantities of garden and field seeds to foreign countries under the lend-lease program.

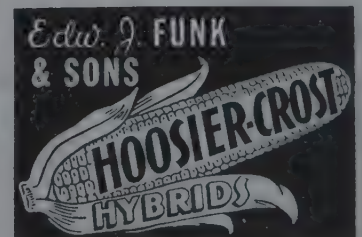
Importations of seed were less than during previous years. Among the importations, however, were several lots of seed from untried sources. Approximately 6 million pounds of seed offered for importation were rejected, compared with less than a million pounds the previous year. Most of the rejected seed was later accepted, after it was properly labeled in accordance with the provisions of the act.

During the fiscal year, 484 complaints of alleged violations were received. Warnings were issued in 255 instances, opportunity to be heard was offered in 36 instances, and 48 cases were formally recommended to the Solicitor of the Department for court action, 26 being recommendations for prosecution and 22 being recommendations for seizure. One of the prosecutions was terminated upon a plea of guilty and the payment of a \$25 fine. Seizures were successfully carried out in 14 instances. Only 96 cases were left pending as of June 30, 1942, as compared with 162 left pending the previous year out of 351 complaints received.

The number of samples tested totaled 12,459 as compared with 11,383 the previous year. A Federal seed-testing laboratory is maintained at Beltsville, Md., as part of the Washington office, and cooperative Federal-State laboratories are maintained at Columbia, Mo., Corvallis, Ore., Fargo, N. Dak., Montgomery, Ala., Sacramento, Calif., and West Lafayette, Ind.

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Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

The seed verification service was conducted during the year on a basis comparable with that in previous years, the number of certificates issued totaling 2,970, as compared with 3,059 the previous year.

The seed dockage inspection service during the year handled approximately twice the volume of seed handled in 1941.

Tarpaulin Fumigation—A New Method

The development and marketing of a new plastic-coated tarpaulin has solved a problem of long standing for seedsmen, warehouse men, feed dealers, grain millers and processors of food, feed or seeds in bags or packages—that of fumigating insect-infested material not located conveniently to adequate fumigating facilities. It is a highly effective and easy method of treating infected empty or filled bags.

Grain, feed and seed handlers may now fumigate bagged products more economically. There is no waste space under a tarpaulin, since it automatically adjusts the size of the space fumigated to the space occupied by the material it covers. The Dow Chemical Co. has developed this new method of fumigation as a result of the discovery that cloth treated with one of its plastics was impervious to Methyl Bromide.

The new tarpaulin is made of a light duck fabric and is heavily coated on one side with Ethocel, Dow ethylcellulose, a plastic material impervious to Methyl Bromide. On the reverse side the coating is lighter. Such a treatment makes the tarpaulin highly flexible and strong. It is impervious to ultra-violet, does not crack or become brittle with age, and is extremely light.

Tarpaulin fumigation may be performed in any place where there is a concrete floor or other air-tight surface on which to stack the material. Products to be fumigated should be stacked in a square area to a height of five or six feet, allowing for complete tarpaulin coverage with an additional margin of at least two feet on all sides. Four sacks should be centered upright on top of the pile to form the gas expansion dome, and the products should then be covered with the tarpaulin and sealed at the edges by laying bagged materials completely around it or through the use of canvas "snakes," which are nothing more than canvas tubes filled with sand.

A line of copper or Saran plastic tubing is run from the center of the dome out under the sealed edge of the tarpaulin and is attached either to a Methyl Bromide cylinder or to a Jiffy can puncturing device. The one-pound can package is most convenient for this application, since usually only two or three pounds of the fumigant are required. Cans placed in the opening device empty themselves in less than one minute. Care should be taken to place the end of the tube in such a manner that liquid gas does not come in contact with the tarpaulin, because of possible damage to the plastic coating.

Crop Testing in Canada

The crop testing plan in Canada this last summer collected and seeded 11,639 samples of wheat, each sample representing a farmer's field of wheat.

The bulk of the samples were sown by the elevator agents of the companies sponsoring the "Crop Testing Plan," i. e. the Searle Grain Co., the Home Grain Co. and the Midland & Pacific Grain Corp. A number of samples in addition were sown by the seven Prairie Dominion Experimental Farms, by the three prairie universities and by an Alberta School of Agriculture. The results of the work have now been collected and compiled. They are, in brief, as follows:

11,406 samples survived the hazards of the season, and were finally analyzed and classified by experienced plant breeders and cerealists. The samples of the plots were given four classifications: "A," "B," "C" and "Mixtures," "A" meaning that the plot was found true-to-variety and up to a standard equalling Certified seed. "Mixtures," meaning that the crop was badly mixed, either with undesirable old fashioned low yielding and low quality varieties or with good varieties which, however, matured at different dates so making it impossible for the threshed grain to qualify for the highest grades. "B's" and "C's" falling in between the excellent "A's" and the bad "Mixtures." "C's" and "Mixtures" bringing losses of income, sometimes serious losses of income, to the farmer.

42% of the samples classified a "A's" as compared with 23% of "A's" in 1936 and 21% of "A's" in 1931, the first year of the "Crop Testing Plan" operations. 26.6% classified as "B's," 20.1% classified as "C's" and 11.3% classified as "Mixtures," as compared with 22.6% of "Mixtures" in 1936 and 34% of "Mixtures" in 1931. It will thus be seen that a considerable increase has occurred of crops grading the excellent "A's," and a decrease of crops grading the bad "Mixtures." This unquestionably means that thousands of farmers have enjoyed higher incomes because of this improvement. It also means that Canadian wheat flowing to world's markets is made up of a higher percentage of high quality varieties than the past.

Some Farmers Growing a Wrong Variety—492 farmers—or 4.31 percent—of those whose samples were tested were found to be actually growing a variety which they had not intended to grow and did no wish to grow. Many of the varieties actually grown by these farmers were rust-susceptible varieties such as Marquis and Red Bobs, and where the farmers thought they were growing a rust-resistant variety such as Thatcher Regent, Renown or Apex. Fortunately this year there was but little rust, but had this been a bad rust year these farmers would have lost a considerable percentage of their income. Some farmers, too, who thought

they were growing an early variety found they were growing a late-maturing variety instead. Some of these crops of late varieties were caught by frost which would not have occurred had the farmers been growing the early varieties which they thought they had seeded. This shows how important it is for a farmer to know beyond any doubt the variety of the seed he is sowing.

During the course of this fall and winter the hundreds of Agents associated with the "Crop Testing Plan" will endeavor to persuade those farmers who have been shown to have poor stocks, particularly those with "C's" and "Mixtures", either to buy seed from their neighbors whose stocks classified as "A's" or to purchase—and preferably to purchase, in addition—a few bushels of the very best certified and registered seed sealed in the sack which they should sow on good clean summerfallow. These efforts of the elevator agents unquestionably will tend to eliminate existing mixtures, and will tend to improve the incomes of farmers, and to enhance the general quality of Canadian wheat offered for sale.

During the past twelve years, 394,000 bus. of high quality registered and certified seed has been distributed by the agents of the "Crop Testing Plan" to farmers in the prairie provinces, and well over five million bushels of "Crop Testing Plan" "A," stocks have been purchased, mainly by those farmers who had "C's" and "Mixtures," from their neighbors who had good "A" stocks.

Demonstration Plots—At some 450 points demonstration plots were seeded and managed by the Agents. At each plot was seeded six or seven standard and approved varieties of wheat, oats, barley and flax. At 100 points special plots were grown to indicate where a commercial variety of corn would mature. At 50 other points a good variety of fibre flax was seeded to indicate where in these areas the flax plant would set to good fibre. The oats and barley plots have been harvested and an analysis will be made to determine yields and quality of the different varieties.—Searle Grain Co.

The largest food requirements of the Allies, as reflected by deliveries by the Food Distribution Administration, continued to be for pork, dairy products, eggs, fats and oils. The Food Distribution Administration was able to supply the Allied Nations with larger quantities of dry skim and evaporated milk, salad oils, dry beans and concentrated orange juice during February, and also made available increased quantities of soya flour and grits, cornstarch and canned fish.



Tarpaulins Confining Methyl Bromide Fumigant in Treating Seeds

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

The Union Pacific has been given permission to abandon 8.85 miles between Galeton and Purcell, Colo.

The W.P.B. and steel mills are reluctant to release ore steamers for the movement of Canadian grain to United States ports.

Eight ships that had passed from Lake Huron thru the straits were trapped by heavy drifting ice at the north end of Lake Michigan.

Towboats are having all the barges they can handle for the heavy traffic on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi Rivers. All available towing power is in service.

Thirty-seven Class I railroads in the Western District, had estimated freight revenues in March, 1943, of \$179,803,720; compared with \$131,121,547 in March, 1942, or an increase of 37.1 per cent.

Application of the Illinois Terminal R.R. Co. to abandon 59.05 miles between Forsyth and Mackinaw, and 73 miles from Decatur to Danville has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Board of Investigation and Research, made its report to Congress Mar. 30, recommended establishment of a uniform classification of freight and a uniform schedule of class rates. The Board has spent its appropriation of \$846,500.

The Inland Waterways Corporation has reconsidered its decision not to operate on the Missouri river. Transportation to or from Kansas City will be provided when a shipper or a group of shippers provide not less than two barge loads.

Reduced rates on the Burlington and Great Western will go into effect May 5 to partially restore truck-compelled rates on coarse grains from southwestern Iowa and northwestern Missouri to destinations in Missouri on the Missouri Pacific and M., K. & T., Knobnoster and Windsor and points west.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 41,959 cars during the week ending Apr. 10, compared with 33,861 cars during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads. The Santa Fe hauled 2,805 cars, the Burlington 2,755, the Great Northern 2,603 and Rock Island 2,572. The heaviest recent movement was during the week of Mar. 13, 48,599 cars.

Burlington, Ia.—About one million more freight cars than now are in service, and approximately 7500 more engines than are available now, would be required to handle the traffic load the railroads are carrying currently, but for the increased rail transportation efficiency that has been developed since beginning of the present war in Europe, declared Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, in an address before the Rotary Club.

Under Supplementary Order No. 31, the 3 per cent tax must be treated as tho it were a 3 per cent increase in the carriers' charges. Therefore, if under the regulation establishing the maximum price the seller could have the buyer bear the cost of a 3 per cent increase in the freight charges, the seller can now have the buyer bear the tax. But if, under the applicable regulation, the seller would have to bear the cost of a freight increase, he must bear the tax. The first step is always then, to look at the regulation covering the sale involved, in order to determine how a freight increase, and, hence, the tax, can be treated. This determination will ordinarily be made from the kind of maximum price established by the regulation, for example, an f.o.b. price, or a delivered price, etc.

Railroads Aided by Big Volume

"The railways rendered 48 per cent more service in carrying freight and passengers in 1942 than in 1929, when their traffic attained its previous maximum. They paid their employes an average annual wage 32½ per cent higher than in 1929. Nevertheless, they incurred only 3½ per cent more total operating expense (including equipment and joint facility rentals) than in 1929. Consequently, from lower rates and an increase over 1929 in gross earnings of only 19 per cent, they derived an increase over 1929 in net earnings from operation of 63 per cent, and an increase in net income after fixed charges, but before taxes, of almost 70 per cent.

"These extraordinary results were partly due to inadequate expenditures for maintenance due to inability to get sufficient materials and labor, to some favorable operating conditions and to unprecedented co-operation by shippers. But the greatly preponderating influence was the great volume of traffic."—Samuel O. Dunn, editor *Railway Age*.

Bond to Unload Without B/L

Effective Apr. 30, the rule for the giving of surety bond in lieu of surrender of B/L is changed in some respects. The principal changes are underscored in the following:

Where B/L has been lost, delayed, destroyed or otherwise is not immediately procurable at a bank or other source, there may be presented to the carrier, as a substitute for the B/L, security in the form of:

Substitute 1—Currency, certified check or bank cashier's check in amount equal to 125 per cent of the invoice or value of the property; or at carrier's option,

Substitute 2—A specific bond of indemnity with surety in amount equal to twice such invoice or value; or at carrier's option,

Substitute 3—A blanket bond of indemnity with surety.

A specific bond of indemnity is one given to protect delivery of a single shipment. A blanket bond of indemnity is one that can repeatedly be made use of until cancelled. All bonds of indemnity must be satisfactory to the accepting carrier as to form, amount and surety. *A bond executed by a partner as surety for his firm shall not be accepted.*

When a shipment has been released under a

blanket bond of indemnity, the original B/L, properly endorsed, must be surrendered as soon as procurable at a bank or other source. *In the event the required B/L is not surrendered within 5 days, exclusive of Sundays and bank holidays, or, at carriers' option, a lesser time, immediately following the day whereon the shipment was delivered, further delivery of shipments under the bond shall cease, unless or until the principal shall deposit with the carrier's agent Substitute 1 or Substitute 2.*—J. S. Brown, Manager, Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade.

Free Time to Expire 4 P. M.

Effective May 1, Supplement No. 11 to Association of American Railroads Freight Tariff 4-W, car demurrage rules and charges, provides that grain held and placed for inspection or grading, including reconsigning, the free time will expire at 4:00 p. m. of the day following notice or bulletin by the railroads. This supersedes the present rule which provides disposition must be given by 7:00 a. m. the second morning.

For Quick Turnover of Freight Cars

The Grain and Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee, the organization and individual membership of which was fully reported in last number, page 301, held its first meeting as scheduled Apr. 21 at Chicago.

At the meeting the United States was zoned into 15 regions, each to have a chairman with a committee to serve with him consisting of grain dealers, millers and feed manufacturers.

All aspects of transportation in regard to grain and grain products will be considered, and the local regional committees are expected to develop points.

Chairman C. A. Lahey is hopeful that voluntary co-operation will bring about the desired results. If every shipper at every one of the thousands of country stations will do his utmost to speed the loading and unloading of cars more will be accomplished, and that in a way to accommodate the shippers, than by harsh and drastic orders from Washington.

It is likely that the Committee will soon issue a broadcast exhorting shippers to do nothing that will prevent rapid turnover of railroad equipment.

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1211 S. WESTERN AVENUE
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Multiple V-Belt Drives

(From the Engineering Service Department of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau)

V-belt drives have wide application in mills and elevators. They may be used successfully where short center drives are desirable and where considerable speed reduction is required. They are particularly adaptable for individual motor drives, and their use in mills and elevators for this type of drive is widespread.

A V-belt drive which is properly designed for the load and for the characteristics of the driver may be depended on to give satisfactory performance over a long period of time with a minimum of attention and maintenance. Properly designed drives have been giving years of satisfactory service in grain and milling plants.

On the other hand, a V-belt drive that is improperly designed and is inadequate for its load is almost certain to be unsatisfactory in operation and is likely to be a constant source of trouble and irritation to the plant operator.

A V-belt is made up of fabric and rubber, both of which are combustible. In addition, it is subject to friction between the sides of the belt and the groove in which it runs, and to internal friction resulting from bending the belt around the sheaves. This friction generates heat, and if heat is generated faster than it can be dissipated to the surrounding air, the temperature will rise to the point where the rubber of the belt will be damaged and the drive will fail. When failure occurs, the temperature may have reached a level high enough to ignite the rubber of the belt.

Friction of the belt entering and leaving the groove may be seriously increased if the groove is not accurately machined or if the sides of the groove are rough or irregular. This type of friction will also be increased if one sheave is offset a little out of line with the other or if the driving and driven shafts are not parallel. The most common cause for excessive friction of this type, however, is too much tension which forces the belt far down into the groove.

The internal friction resulting from the bending of the belt around the sheaves will be excessive if the diameter of the sheave is too small for the size of the belt used. This type of friction will not usually develop sufficient heat in itself to start a fire, but it weakens the internal structure of the belt which permits stretching and subsequent slipping in the sheave.

Abnormal creeping or slipping of the belt in the groove is usually the immediate cause of heat in a V-belt drive, and the percentage of the driving power converted into heat in the drive is almost identical with the percentage of slip in the drive. Ten per cent slip means that ten per cent of the driving power is being converted into heat that must be dissipated in the drive.

Wear from friction due to improper alignment, and stretching resulting from the use of a sheave that is too small, both lead to excessive belt slippage and that is likely to lead directly to fire.

Up to the limiting speed of a belt, the amount of power it will transmit successfully is very nearly proportional to the belt speed. Doubling the speed of a belt will almost double the power it can transmit. Above a certain limiting speed, however, centrifugal force tends to throw the belt out of the groove, and any further increase of speed will not increase the transmitted power. Manufacturers of V-belt drives agree that speeds between 3000 and 4000 feet per minute are nearly ideal, and that the belt speed should not exceed 5000 feet per minute.

It is very important that the grooves of the driving and driven sheaves be in perfect alignment with each other, and this includes alignment with respect to parallelism of shafts as well as the axial position of the sheaves on the shafts. Relatively slight misalignment may cause rapid wear of the belts with subsequent

loss of belt tension and failure of the drive. Any appreciable misalignment can usually be detected by stretching a string across the faces of the two sheaves.

Belt tension for a V-belt drive usually needs to be considerably less than for a flat belt drive of the same materials because the wedging action of the belts in the grooves will develop the required traction with relatively small pressure. Too much tension will wedge the belts too deeply into the grooves, will increase the rate of belt wear, and will increase the frictional losses where the belts enter and leave the grooves. On the other hand, too little tension will cause excessive creeping or slipping of the belts in the sheaves, and will lead directly to belt damage and probably fire.

Where the drive is properly designed and properly aligned, the tension at full load will be about right when there is a slight bow where the belts leave the sheave on the slack side, but if one or more of the belts stands up slightly above the others at the point where the belts enter the grooves on the tight right, the tension should be increased.

A variety of methods may be used to maintain proper belt tension. Under ordinary circumstances, the rate of wear and stretch in a V-belt drive will not exceed 4 per cent unless the drive is improperly designed or installed. Consequently, it is not ordinarily necessary to provide take-up adjustment other than that provided in the usual type of slide-rail motor base. Belts should be adjusted after they have run a half hour or an hour to seat themselves in the grooves, and again after about ten days to compensate for any initial stretch. After that, the adjustment of a properly designed drive may not be necessary oftener than once or twice a year.

Farmer Co-operative Meets at Enid

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma held its annual meeting at Enid Apr. 9.

Leo Greer of Nash led in a discussion period. Widespread greenbug damage was reported by the delegates.

In other years the meetings were for two days and open. This year all business was transacted in one day, and the meeting was a closed session, at the Youngblood Hotel.

The C.C.C. has ordered field offices to sell government owned barley in order to lessen stocks of this grain and provide a more balanced feed ration. It is considering sales of rye, also. As of Feb. 28, the corporation owned 454,000 bus. of barley and 406,000 rye.

Bag Size Restriction Eased

Restrictions of Conservation Order M-221, which permitted the use of only standard sizes of textile bags and shipping sacks for storage or shipment of certain commodities, are removed in the case of some of those commodities under the terms of the order, as amended Mar. 30 by the War Production Board. Among the commodities from which the bag-size restrictions are lifted are chemicals, fertilizer, nuts, certain types of cement, animal feed, flour, plaster, starch, and sugar.

The effective date of the bag-size restrictions for the revised list of commodities covered by the order is postponed to May 1 from April 1, to permit bag makers to use up their inventories of material for non-standard sizes.

Under the order, as last amended on Jan. 13, 1943, packers after Apr. 1 could pack specified commodities only in the following sizes of textile bags and paper shipping sacks: 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50- and 100-pound and over, plus a few additional sizes for several of the commodities. The amendment removes these restrictions in the case of certain of the commodities.

Other changes in the order follow:

1. The types of some products remaining subject to the restrictions are clarified by explanatory notations as follows: portland cement, livestock and poultry feed, milled wheat flour (except farina, pancake flour, cake flour, and cereals), refined cane and beet sugar, corn starch, and gypsum plaster. Thus, other types of those products, such as soybean flour, corn and maple sugar, fine screen cement, stucco plaster, and pet feeds, can be packed in any size bag or sack. Previously, the order did not have those explanatory notations as to the type of commodity which must be packed in specified bag sizes.

Bag dealers and large users ("commercial emptiers") are required to clean and mend used textile bags before reselling them. This is designed to prolong the life of bags.

The specific type of paper bags subject to the order is clarified by redefining them as "paper shipping sacks." Paper shipping sacks include single-wall, duplex, or multi-wall paper sacks designed for packaging specific commodities for storage or shipment. Container shipping sacks and overslip shipping sacks are excluded, as are combination textile-paper bags, grocers' variety bags and bags made wholly from special protective papers such as cellophane, glassine, parchment, or waxed paper.

"Paper bags" as previously defined included any shipping bag made wholly or partly of kraft paper. However, combination textile-paper bags were excluded.

BAG SIZES PERMITTED.—All of the following commodities may be packed in bags of the following sizes: 2; 5; 10; 25; 50; 100 lbs. or more; beans, feeds, flour, meal, plaster, potatoes, (also 15 lbs.) rice, (also 3 lbs.) and seeds, (also 1 and 2 bus.).

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Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—Millfeed support payments for the first period will range from 11c to 60c per ton.

Little Rock, Ark.—The bill, H. B. 199, to regulate the manufacture and sale of concentrated commercial feedingstuffs has been passed.

Utica, N. Y.—A meeting will be held in June by the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, the directors have decided, to deal with wartime problems.

Distillers Dried Grains production during March totaled 32,000 tons, against 29,200 a year ago and 18,600 tons two years ago, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Brewers Dried Grains production during March amounted to 14,500 tons, against 11,900 tons a year ago and 9,100 tons two years ago, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Topeka, Kan.—Fees for inspection of commercial feeds were reduced Apr. 12 from 8c to 6c per ton. The revenue from inspection fees was \$41,000 last year.—P.J.P.

Ottawa, Ont.—Millfeed production by Canadian mills amounted to 66,646 tons during February, against 53,028 tons in February 1942. Ground oats production totaled 26,866,492 lbs., against 14,437,394 lbs. in February, 1942.

Movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt states during the first 3 months of 1943 continued at a high level. Shipments inspected at public stockyards were 8 per cent larger than last year and the largest since 1930.—U.S.D.A.

Ames, Ia.—Professor Theodore W. Schultz of Iowa State College has published a table showing the ratios of hogs, eggs, beef and butterfat to wheat prices, and the conclusion is that only in hogs and eggs has the feeding operation of wheat been favorable.

Washington, D. C.—Restrictions in General Preference Order M-54 forbidding molasses produced in Louisiana from being used or resold for the manufacture of mixed feed or vinegar, or for ensilage, or direct feed, have been removed by the Director General for Operations thru the issuance of M-54 as amended.

The **Commodity Credit Corporation** is reported to have purchased 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 bus. of wheat from Canada for distribution as feed, and has asked offers of 10,000,000 bus. of No. 2 and No. 3 Manitoba wheat for June and July shipment. It is thought the wheat will be shipped to the eastern states.

Richmond, Va.—To co-operate with the Feed Industry Council in the conservation of protein feeds a committee of three for the Virginia feed industry has been named, consisting of Edwin M. Eppes, Richmond, Gordon Willis of Culpeper and Frank Shelby of Portsmouth. The committee will plan regional meetings.

L. R. Hawley of the Feed Industry Council reports that splendid progress is being made in organizing the regional and state campaigns for the Protein Conservation Program. The New England states, New York, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Ohio, and Georgia, have already held their state meetings and action committees have been appointed to follow thru on the program in their own section of the state. Plans were laid in Chicago for Indiana and Illinois state meetings, with an intensive follow-up campaign. Florida and North and South Carolina have already planned their opening meetings.

Georgia Feed Mfrs. Meet

The Georgia Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held a business meeting at Atlanta, Apr. 19, at which changes were made in the roster of officials.

Grant Card of the Puritan Mills, Atlanta, was elected pres., to succeed L. C. Brown, Birdsey Flour Mills, Macon, Ga. R. K. Salter, Juliette Milling Co., Macon, was named vice pres.

Howard Martin of Theo. W. Martin & Son, Atlanta, was appointed sec'y-treas.

Newly elected members of the board of directors include Thomas C. Law, of Law & Co., chemists, Atlanta; R. I. Zacharias, City Milling Co., Columbus; T. B. Martin, Jr., Standard Milling Co., Atlanta, and C. B. Nichols, Happyvale Flour Mills, Griffin. Carry-overs on the board are G. D. Arnold, Valdosta Milling Co.; Grady Yancey, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta; J. D. Smith, Southern Milling Co., Augusta.

The Feed Situation

Principally because of an indicated increase in corn acreage, the prospective acreage of the four major feed grains for 1943 is 4 per cent greater than the acreage planted in 1942. The combined production of the four feed grains on the 1943 indicated acreage, however, will be 11 per cent smaller than in 1942, if yields are about the same as the average for the past few years. An 11 per cent decrease in production of these grains would be equivalent to about 500,000,000 bus. less corn. In order to maintain feeding operations in 1943-44 at the 1942-43 rate, it would be necessary to reduce reserve stocks of these grains, or to increase the quantity of wheat fed to livestock, or both.—U.S.D.A.

Southeastern Feed Conservation Conference

R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, Ga., opened the meeting of the Southeastern Regional Feed Conservation Conference at Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 19, by explaining the reasons for the meeting.

For the various states responses were made by C. B. Fretwell, Spartan Grain & Mill Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; Wade Wood, Wade Wood Milling Co., Birmingham, Ala.; A. T. Pennington, Allied Mills, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; Lawrence Perry, Security Mills, Inc., Tampa, Fla.

Events leading to the formation of the group were recounted by J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council. He said the country is oversupplied with animals and poultry in relation to available feed supplies, declaring: "We will have a shortage of protein as long as we supply the world with meat, butter and eggs, no matter what we do."

The Conference fairly represented the feed industry, consisting of representatives of consumer and feeder groups, farm producing groups, nutritional groups, oil seed meal groups, feed manufacturing, batch mixer and distributor groups.

To avoid the impending disaster the Conference adopted a resolution urging various federal agencies to adopt the following policy:

Resolutions Adopted

Order immediately the stoppage of the shipments away from this area by the C.C.C. of soybean meals from the Southeastern crushing mills.

Order immediately further shipments of soybeans into the South for crushing so as to produce with present stocks 297,000 tons of soybean oil meal and to make this available thru the normal feed channels rather than set up any new distributing agency.

Order withdrawal immediately of the regulation prohibiting the shipments of soybean oil meals from the Decatur, Ill. producing area into the South.

Take immediate steps compatible with sanitary safety to renew the importation of animal proteins from South America with the boats returning from the war zones in that area, and also to provide additional carbohydrates, order the importation of as large a part as practicable of the two years' molasses crop now on hand at Caribbean stations, facing the probability of dumping account inadequate storage facilities and another incoming crop.

At the South Eastern Regional Feed Convention



J. A. McConnell, Chairman of the Feed Industry Council; Dean Paul W. Chapman, Georgia College of Agriculture, who presided at all meetings; and Emory Cocke, Conference Chairman.

Feed Situation Critical

Dealers write us that small mixers are unable to secure supplies of mill feed and other ingredients necessary for balanced rations for poultry and livestock. We have reports of feed mills closing down on account of being unable to obtain supplies and, in some cases, help.

These matters should be brought to the attention of the O.P.A. officials who have the authority to modify and amend such orders that are interfering with the food production program. Mr. Westberg is a practical feed man; he is meeting with feed dealers chiefly to learn what effect the various orders are having upon livestock and poultry production, and it is up to dealers to supply that information.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Effect of Heat on Protein

By DR. PERCY L. JULIAN, director of research, soya products division of the Glidden Co., before midwest section American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

To "explain" thoroly the effect of heat on proteins would be to clarify the mechanisms of some of the most fundamental of living processes and of course the protein chemist is far from any such achievement. In the simplest interpretation of heat as a form of kinetic energy the development of the embryo from the egg, following the application of heat to the former, is the most classic example.

One finally strongly suspects, from the work of the past decade that even Death itself falls into the arena of our discussion this evening, for if, as we have learned, denaturation reduces the liability of proteins and converts them into crystal lattices with fixed rigidity and inability to enolize, ketoize and react with one another we see a strange resemblance to what our freshmen medics lovingly term "the stiff."

To a soybean chemist this problem of heat denaturation is an intriguing and sometimes vexing one. Many years ago it became clear that the nutritive value of soybean meal is improved by heating. At first chemists were inclined to believe that some toxic substance was destroyed by heat. Utilizing the observation first made by Hopkins and later studied by Anson and Mirsky, namely that free sulfhydryl groups appear when proteins are heated, Hayward, Steenback and Bohstedt suggested that methionine and cystine are made more available by heat treatment. The problem becomes more perplexing when we realize that this is one of the very few proteins whose nutritional value is improved by heating. Thus Morgan showed that following heating or toasting several cereals, wheat gluten and casein support less vigorous growth and less favorable nitrogen retention than the respective materials which had not been subjected to the heat treatment. Supplements of lysine and histidine were found to increase the nutritional value of heated casein but not that of unheated casein. The detrimental effect was not confined to dry heating since it was shown that cooking with water lowers the value of the protein of raw beef. Beef liver when heated to 120 degrees loses its nutritive value but hydrolysis of the heated material restores the original value. Thus to all of us who are interested in making lean rations of protein go as far as possible, the subject of heat treatment presents a distinct experimental challenge.

Some years ago we found a rather remarkable change in soya protein when it was dispersed in and heated in molten urea. Assuming that molten urea may exert the same general type of unfolding action on the protein as aqueous urea dispersions widely studied, we are applying here two potent denaturation procedures—heat and urea. As we heat above the melting point of urea remarkable changes take place. Ordinarily soy protein can be dispersed in not much less than 5 parts of water to one of the protein and still maintain a free flowing

solution. Greater concentrations set to impenetrable gels. Yet here is a solution where the concentration of water to protein is 1:1, including the water contained in the 200 per cent formalin (based on the protein present) which has been added. The glue is still quite fluid. Certainly in the presence of urea the heating has brought about remarkable changes, not all—in my opinion—connected with measurable chemical reactions between the urea and protein.

Fumigation of Dried Skim Milk

Altho a larger dosage is required at lower temperatures, it is noteworthy that methyl bromide is effective under such conditions; many common fumigants become ineffective when the temperature drops. Methyl bromide also has the advantages of relative insolubility in water, ease of application, and rapid venting. The exceptional penetrating property of the gas makes it unnecessary to move or lift stock or to open boxes in order that the pests will be reached.

Samples of skim milk powders which had been dried by different processes were fumigated for a 12-hour period at 70 deg. F. and 30 percent relative humidity with 2 pounds of methyl bromide per 1000 cubic feet. The milk powders were fumigated in 5-pound paper bags,

in a 500-cubic foot chamber at atmospheric pressure. After fumigation the bags were removed to a large room in which they were allowed to stand in normal air for definite time intervals. Before each sampling the contents of each bag were well mixed. The unfumigated controls contain much more bromide than is added by the fumigation. All of the retained bromide is inorganic after four days of airing. These observations are consistent with those of Laug who fumigated skim milk powder with much higher dosages of methyl bromide and found relatively little bromide retained after sufficient airing.

Portions of the same fumigated samples were later refumigated in the same manner with the same concentration of methyl bromide, but for 16 hours at 68 deg. F. and 70-80 per cent relative humidity. After four days of airing the percentages of bromide were 0.0026 in the spray-dried milk and 0.0058 in the roll-dried material. These data indicate that no difficulty with high bromide residues is to be expected in fumigations of skim milk powders.—*Journal of Dairy Science*.

Spring pigs must have iron every day up to weaning time if they are to escape pig anemia.

A Wartime Pledge to Our Customers

Today, we are unable to meet the demand for Swift's Soybean Oil Meal. We hope this shortage will be reduced in the months ahead. Meanwhile, we make this pledge to you: we will distribute fairly and impartially the available supply of Swift's Soybean Oil Meal.

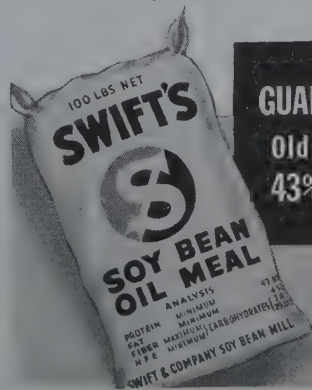
SOYBEANS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

With a huge 1942 soybean crop feed dealers and farmers alike are wondering why there should be a shortage of soybean meal.

Global war has cut imports of protein feeds. Usual imports of tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, oil meal have been cut off. Large exports of dried skim milk to our allies have further cut into ordinary protein feed supplies.

Huge numbers of livestock on feed. There are more livestock on feed today than ever before in the nation's history. And conditions are favorable for feeding high protein rations. This has created a great demand for all protein feeds, including soybean oil meal.

As a result of these wartime conditions we can not always supply you with the Swift's Soybean Oil Meal you want, but we will continue to make every effort to distribute the available supply fairly.



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Feed Dealers Go to School

By CLARE BENNINGTON

"In forty years of merchandising," said Fred Parker, Fenimore, Wis., "I don't believe I have ever spent a more profitable or enjoyable three days."

J. W. Fant of the Tallapoosa County Exchange of Dadeville, Ala., remarked, "I came to this school expecting to be bored to death. Instead, you have given me practical facts on nutrition, management and merchandising that I can take home and use."

Such are hundreds of remarks from grain and feed dealers who have attended Dealer Training Schools, sponsored by Allied Mills.

Everywhere, feed dealers have realized their responsibility in producing food for America's armies on the home front as well as the fighting front. They are determined to learn more to assist feeders in their communities produce the vitally needed "more eggs—more meat—more milk."

Well-informed, aggressive dealers have always been considered most important in the Wayne plan of feed distribution. So last summer, when it became apparent that feed dealers would have to be better informed because of the increased demands for food and increasing problems, A. G. "Chick" Philips, vice-president of Allied Mills, assigned the task of organizing Dealers' Training Schools to Ben Focht, Allied Mills' director of sales and service training.

Mr. Focht's greatest problem was condensing a vast amount of educational material so that he might give the students the greatest amount of information in the shortest possible time. He realized that feed dealers could not well take very much time off from their work to attend schools, because of the acute shortage of manpower. Therefore, Mr. Focht developed a combination lecture and correspondence course which gave the trainee about as much practical information as he could ordinarily absorb in two weeks of straight lectures. However, he condensed all this into three days of discussion and lectures, followed by six weeks correspondence training. Collaborating with Mr. Focht in these schools are Ferd Christen, co-ordinator of nutrition information, and Dr. Cliff Carpenter, pathologist and poultry specialist and divisional managers who act as hosts and assist with lectures.

In preparing the lectures, each talk is carefully outlined and revamped several times. These

outlines were followed by the student, thus eliminating necessity for taking notes. The trainee can refer to these prepared outlines long after he has attended the school. They were given to him in a serviceable, loose-leaf notebook, containing over one hundred 8½x11 in. sheets of valuable information for the dealer.

Student participation in school programs is encouraged wherever possible. One project which proved particularly impressive shows the importance of courteous and efficient service to customers. Each trainee is given fifty cents and sent to a local store to make a purchase. He reports to the group his reaction to the service he received from the clerks in that store. These buying clinics have been found to double the value of the message of the instructor in discussing the correct attitude towards customers.

Dealers are pleased with the effort to make assimilation of knowledge painless. Schools are managed with split-second precision. No lecturer speaks for more than an hour at a time. The close of each talk is followed by a five-minute recess.

Individual attention, with opportunity for discussion of private problems, is given students, since the enrollment is limited to from twenty to thirty men.

The correspondence course which follows the three day school is streamlined for retention of information. It has six interesting questionnaires, based on the outlines distributed at the school. Since the questionnaires require less than an hour a week, trainees say that they are more of a diversion than a job.

Those completing the course are awarded attractive certificates signed by the officials of the company. These certificates are presented, properly framed, by the territorial salesmen.

Almost five hundred dealers and employees have completed this course. The general attitude of the trainees is expressed in a letter from Russell Meyers of the H. A. Hillmer Co., of Freeport, Ill. He writes: "I think that I enjoyed the three days spent in your school about as much as any three days in my life. I feel much more confident now when a customer walks in. As soon as I returned home, I started putting what I had learned to work, and I am doing a much better job of serving my employer and our customers."

Corn and Peanut By-product Production

Peanut meal production during March was reported at 11,512 tons, compared with 13,096 tons in February but only 1,654 tons in March, 1942. The March output brought the season's total to 61,031 compared with 35,928 for the corresponding months last season.

Gluten feed and meal production in March totaled 87,152 tons, bringing the season's total to approximately 506,000 tons, or about 36,000 tons more than for the corresponding months last season.—U.S.D.A.

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Dealers carefully follow Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter as he shows how much laying house floor space a hen should have, and how little she usually gets. Grain dealers in front row are (left to right)—Roy Hewitt and Murel Durbin, Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply, Hillsboro, Ill.; George Walters, Maquon Farmers Elevator, Maquon, Ill.; Ira Rutt, Dixon Grain & Feed, Dixon, Ill.; F. B. Izard, Bunker Hill Farmers Coop., Bunker Hill, Ill.; J. F. Gaul, Godfrey Elevator, Godfrey, Ill.; Gerald McMahan, Fairview Elevator Co., Fairview, Ill.; Earl Nagle, Farmers Co-op. Co., Canton, Ill.; George Kemper, Producers Grain Co., Dutzow, Mo.

Feed Industry Council Meeting at Washington

The meeting of the Feed Industry Council at Washington Apr. 22 was opened by Chairman Jas. A. McConnell of Buffalo, N. Y., with the statement that "careful investigation indicates we have an animal and poultry population here, and on the way, of possible 15 per cent more than we can feed at present rates of feeding."

"The shortages now showing up in feed supplies, resulting in disappearance from the market of protein, the failure of corn to move to market and the freezing of feed supplies in the areas of production, will continue to grow worse just as long as farmers are encouraged to expand livestock production while, at the same time, the government maintains a low-priced feed policy."

"The 17-to-1 corn-hog ratio has stopped the voluntary free movement of corn. Continuation of this favorable ratio will convert the entire feed and grain crop of the United States and Canada, plus all the so-called surplus wheat, into pork."

"When the government 'ceiled' the price of corn at \$1.07 a bushel it automatically sealed the fate of the food production program. It's not a question of higher prices or greater profit to the farmers. It's a question of self-preservation on the food front."

W. G. Wysor of the Southern States Co-operative, said that his company had unshipped orders for 426 cars of soybean meal and the peak of the consumption season is only approaching. C.C.C. had been asked for 12 cars of soy meal but only three were delivered, he said. The government ban on imports of soybean meal to the Virginia-Delaware-Maryland area had made their situation desperate.

He predicted that when the history of this war is written the government's agricultural policies will be "the worst mistakes."

"We have been sold short on food," Mr. Wysor said. "We have agreed to feed uncounted millions of our Allies and those in conquered countries. We are trying to do it with a high-protein peace-time diet of milk, meat and eggs."

"The only way on earth we can even approach meeting our food commitments is to use more of our grain for direct human consumption. When we feed grain to livestock and poultry we get back only about 15 per cent caloric nutritive value in milk and livestock products."

Current riboflavin supplies were reported as only 48% to 64% of needed requirements.

Frank Boling was appointed vice chairman of the Council, to maintain an office at Washington.

Government policy must be revised, was the consensus of opinion, thru higher prices, directing grains to human consumption and bring about an orderly liquidation of the livestock and poultry supply which appears to be about 15% greater than the feed industry can supply. The Council points out that these conditions did not occur when hog prices reached the recent high \$16 levels but were created some time back. Under these circumstances agriculture's present plan to drive hog prices back to \$14.50 cwt. would not be corrective, and wheat would have to sell at \$2 and corn at \$1.50 if a balance is to be restored.

Neal Barrett, of O.P.A., appeared before the

Council meeting, Apr. 23, and announced that the mixed feed price regulation was under study, but that no basic changes were contemplated.

Meeting of California Dealers

I. J. Stromnes, the efficient secretary of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has summarized the proceedings at the annual meeting at Fresno Apr. 16 and 17 as follows:

This year's annual business meeting was perhaps one of the most important affairs in our history. Several hundred dealers in the midst of labor and supply shortages, left their production schedules in the hands of employees and got to Fresno in spite of difficulties with transportation. Dealers were present from Oregon, Arizona, and Nevada. Same valuable reports from standing Divisions and Committees will be mailed out shortly. Apart from these, the entire program was built around three top notch men who contributed very much through their personal efforts to bring together the threads of supply and ceiling matters.

JOHN K. WESTBERG, Price Executive, Food Price Division, O.P.A., Washington, D. C., held our group spellbound with his vital message, his oratory, directness and soundness. It was perhaps the most gifted talk from a man whom this industry knows as a public official that has been our good fortune to hear. He was scheduled for a second meeting in Los Angeles on Monday, April 19th, under the auspices of our new State President, H. W. Amelung. O.P.A. may know that members of the feed industry on the Coast will cooperate more heartily in making ceilings work than ever before, due to this personal visit of a man and executive whom we all wish most heartily will stay with the job until it is done. His subject was: "Feed Ceilings and Price Controls."

DR. GEORGE H. HART, Animal Husbandry Division, College of Agriculture, Davis, and Chairman of the Feed Advisory Committee, Calif. USDA War Board, gave us a first-hand picture of the critical protein supply situation on the coast. He and his associates in the University of California are giving every bit of their energy and co-operation with producers and processors to bring in protein feeds where and when needed to keep food production at a high level. Dr. Hart spoke on "Protein Supply for California Agriculture."

DR. H. J. ALMQUIST, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California, Berkeley, spoke on "Animal Protein Conservation and Recommended Protein Levels for California." He has prepared the material enclosed as a practical and most valuable guide for feed processors to cooperate in protein conservation.

The National Feed Council was represented by its Coast member, Troy V. Cox, Albers Bros., Seattle. In this problem of protein supply, many men and agencies are involved.

Evan Berg, CCC, Berkeley, and member USDA Calif. War Board and the Feed Advisory Committee was with us.

V. O. Wolcott, Chief, Bureau of Field Crops, and Mr. E. W. Yeager, in charge Los Angeles office, explained Feed Law Enforcement.

NEW OFFICERS and directors elected to Board of Directors for 1943-44, are: Pres., H. W. Amelung, Poultrymen's Co-operative Ass'n of Southern California, Los Angeles; vice-pres.,

Ed H. Durr, Golden Eagle Milling Co., Petaluma.

Directors, for 2 years: Welles T. Ross, Ontario Feed & Milling Co., Ontario; Harry N. Laine, Globe Mills (Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.), Los Angeles; Louis E. Agnetti, San Joaquin Grain Co., Bakersfield; S. R. James, James Grain Co., San Jose. Outgoing president, J. B. Outsen, Outsen Bros. Mfg. Co., San Francisco, was elected to serve the Board for a 1 year period as is customary. He did a magnificent job last year.

Sec'y, I. J. Stromnes, and Assistant Sec'y, Evelyn E. Schirmer, were reappointed for the coming year.

Canada, canceled the ceiling on rye, effective Apr. 12, revoking circular No. 4 issued Jan. 6, 1942. Rye futures prices on the Winnipeg Exchange, which had been stationary, at 66.625 cents per bushel, immediately advanced 10 cents per bushel.



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CHICKENS TURKEYS

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The number of chicks hatched during February, partly from eggs set in January, was 24 per cent larger than last year, making the January-February output 18 per cent or 30,000,000 chicks larger than a year earlier.

Duncan, Okla.—M. L. Keener of the Duncan Hatchery won first prize in a questionnaire on poultry conducted by the National Council of Master Retail Feed Merchants, Chicago, as an examination based on a 3-months study of a course conducted by the Council.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sea-Clo-400-D shipped by the Seaboard Supply Co. was ordered destroyed by the federal court as misbranded. The product was represented as a satisfactory substitute for poultry cod liver oil, but did not contain vitamins A and D in the same proportion as found in pure cod liver oil.

Turkey growers' early spring intentions were in line with the increase needed to reach the 1943 turkey production goal which is 560 million pounds, dressed weight, compared with a little less than 500 million pounds in 1942. Farmers indicated on Feb. 1 that they intend to raise 12 per cent more turkey poults this year than last.

More eggs per bird is considered one of the most feasible ways of boosting production for wartime requirements now that building material, equipment and feed need to be conserved. The breeding of the male birds largely determines whether their female offspring will lay about 113 eggs a year, the national average, or around 171 eggs, which is the average production of bred-to-lay pullets in officially supervised record-of-performance projects. Cockerels of the desired high quality are readily procurable as baby chicks, and the available number this year far exceeds the number required to head all of next years' hatchery supply of flocks.

Priorities of Alfalfa Plants

For the 20 alfalfa dehydration plants to be built in eight states the W.P.B., it was announced Apr. 23, has granted priority for 521 tons of critical metals.

Their capacity will be 50,000 tons annually. Contracts have been approved by FPA with 16 private operators, covering three locations each in Missouri and Ohio; four in Kansas, two in Colorado and one each in Georgia, Arkansas, Washington and Wisconsin. Negotiations are now going on with processors for the additional four plants in the program.

The Arnold Driers will be used in most of the new capacity, but dehydration equipment which is being developed will also be utilized in pilot plants.

A New Growth Factor for Chicks

Evidence is presented by the Indiana Experiment Station to indicate that there is a factor or factors present in casein or liver meal, essential for growth of chicks, but distinct from vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, pantothenic acid, para-aminobenzoic acid, choline, and pyridoxin. This factor was soluble in ether and ethanol and was thermostable.

The study was conducted in three experiments with 8 lots of about 20 male and female chicks each fed for 8 weeks with selection for reduced viability in the second and third experiments. These studies were conducted by the use of supplements of casein untreated and treated with ether and ethanol, liver meal, and the purified products. The results showed the best growth to occur to an average of 8 weeks of age in males when liver meal was added to the ration.

Chicks Need Vitamins in Liver

When chicks receive a ration that contains no vitamins except those now recognized as such, they grow slowly and develop perosis, according to Richardson and others in the Journal of Nutrition. A water extract of beef liver contains all unrecognized vitamins required by the chick. The unrecognized vitamins required by chicks are adsorbed from a water extract of liver by fuller's earth at a pH of 1.0. During the adsorption procedure approximately 33 per cent of the total activity is lost. A simplified diet was prepared that is adequate for the growth of chicks and does not contain over 1 per cent of crude vitamin carriers.

Meeting of American Dry Milk Institute

The great need, born of the war, for greater production of dry milk solids was the theme of many speakers at the annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, Apr. 14, and 15. This need was keynoted in the opening address of Chairman C. E. Gray of San Francisco and carried on thru the address of Dr. W. E. Krauss, of Wooster, O., chairman of the Milk Committee of the National Research Council, and Dr. Tom Stitts, of Washington, D. C., Chief, Dairy and Poultry Branch, Food Distribution Administration.

Chairman Gray urged that all members give their active support to H.R. 149, a bill now in Congress, to establish some suitable name such as Dry Milk Solids or Defatted Milk Solids for the industry's product made from separated milk. He pointed out that a tremendous job of selling must be done after the war is over and that it would be difficult to do this job using the name "dried skim milk" now required by the Food and Drug Administration. For, he said, most people think "skim milk" is little better than water.

Dr. R. M. Bethke, sec'y. Animal Nutrition Committee, National Research Council, led an illuminating discussion of the animal feeding situation, in the face of the demand for the use of more milk as human food. He said that there is some possibility of the use of more fish proteins in animal feeding and that there is room for additional research in the field of more plant proteins. His opinions were seconded in this respect by Dr. B. W. Fairbanks of the University of Illinois, who emphasized the great opportunity for more research in the field of animal nutrition.

Reed Shafer of Celina, O., announced the establishment of the C. E. Gray Award for meritorious achievement in dry milk production, distribution and research. The first recipient of this annual award including a check for \$1,000 is E. N. Craig of Minneapolis, Minn.

Feature speaker at the luncheon was Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine soldier, editor, writer, and lecturer, "the last man out of Bataan." His first-hand story of the fall of Bataan and the courageous stand our American and Philippine soldiers made against great odds brought unashamed tears to many faces.

Executive Committeemen of the American Dry Milk Institute elected are C. E. Gray, of San Francisco; M. J. Metzger, of Chicago;

H. R. Leonard, of St. Paul; R. R. Gockley, of New York; C. M. Peterson, of Chicago; M. M. Boney, of Bellingham, Wash., and Bryan Blalock, of Marshall, Tex.

To Combat Poultry Mortality

Poultry conservation will be promoted by a poultry industry committee having as directors Leon Todd, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. Chas. B. Cain, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. O. B. Kent, Chicago, Ill.; Don Turnbull, Kansas City, Mo., and Wm. R. Archer, Houston, Tex.

Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter of the Allied Mills, Chicago, has been engaged by the Department of Agriculture to co-ordinate the work of the committee, contacting Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

If the present mortality rate in poultry flocks was reduced by only 5 per cent 100,000,000 lbs. of chickens and 200,000,000 dozen eggs would be added to the nation's wartime food supply.

Limitation on Vitamin A in Poultry Feeds

In limiting the quantity of vitamin A for human or animal consumption the W.P.B. in order L-40 stated:

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (4) of this order, no person shall manufacture or prepare feeds, which, in the form recommended by the manufacturer or seller to be consumed, contain more than 2,000 U. S. P. XI units of vitamin A supplied by fish liver oils or other fish oils per pound of total ration; except that for all turkey feeds and poultry breeding feeds the limitation shall be 3,000 U. S. P. XI units of vitamin A supplied by fish liver oils or other fish oils per pound of total ration; Provided, however, That for the purpose of manufacture or preparation in the period March 27, 1943, to May 15, 1943, inclusive, the limit for feeds in such recommended form shall be 2500 U. S. P. XI units and, for turkey feeds and poultry breeding feeds, shall be 3500 U. S. P. XI units.

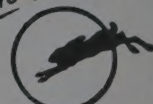
(4) The restrictions of paragraph (b) (3) of this order shall not apply to stocks of fish liver oils or other fish oils, which, on February 10, 1942, were in the hands of, or in transit to, or blended and held in stock for the account of, person who have purchased such oil for use by them as one of the ingredients of their manufactured feeds; nor shall the restrictions of paragraph (b) (3) of this order apply to any person who mixes or prepares feeds which are consumed by his own poultry or animals.

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Animal Protein in Poultry Feed

By H. J. ALMQUIST of University of California before California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Assn.

As a result of a study of all reported experiment station investigations on necessary levels of animal protein, the following conclusions seem warranted: Certain quantities of animal protein are necessary to promote maximum efficiency of the diet for rate of growth and for feed utilization. This amounts to approximately 10 per cent of the total protein as a minimum. The minimum requirement for animal protein is highest for very young poultry and probably decreases somewhat as the birds grow older. The effectiveness of the amounts of animal protein used depends upon the total crude protein in the diet. The total crude protein should be maintained at levels which have been already established by experiment and by commercial experience. Deviation of total crude protein content below and above these established levels decreases efficiency of feed utilization. This operates against attempts to compensate for poor protein quality by feeding higher levels of protein.

Careful consideration of the use of all critical feed ingredients, in order to derive the maximum benefit to the industry from the supplies available, has been given by the Sub-Committee on Poultry Nutrition of the National Research Council. Copies of the report of this committee will be obtainable from the

Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C., at a cost of 10 cents.

The following table indicates the allowances of different animal protein carriers computed from the standpoint of their use as sources of animal protein, and within the scope of the N.R.C. program.

These schedules have advantages over the recently publicized program of the Feed Industry Council in that the allowances of animal protein carriers have a degree of flexibility and the proportions of added or scratch grains are not specifically implied.

Compliance with such programs is, of course, entirely contingent upon the availability of substitute protein carriers, suitable for feeding poultry, to take the place of eliminated quantities of animal protein carriers. In spite of the vast quantity of soybeans produced in the United States, it does not appear that more than a fraction of the amount of meal needed on this Coast will be provided.

Thirty per cent crude protein concentrate mashers are given twice the allowances for growing and laying mashers.

The minimum amounts given are regarded as the smallest quantity which will yield satisfactory results. The maximum amounts given are the upper limits which are regarded as in compliance with the program.

These quantities may be taken singly (except

for whey and whey solids) or in combination, by multiplying each source used in the combination by a fraction so chosen that all the fractions will add up to 1.

Destruction of Vitamin D

J. C. Fritz and others report that vitamin D is not stable when added to various dry carriers. All sources, including crystallized, activated ergosterol, and crystallized, activated 7-dehydrocholesterol, as well as natural sources, are susceptible to destruction. Cereal carriers protect the vitamin D, but milk products show some destructive action.

Vitamin D activity is very quickly lost when the oil is added to adsorbent materials (charcoal and minerals). Oxidation is a primary cause of the destruction, and any condition which promotes oxidation, such as increased surface area, accelerates the destruction.

Effective protection is obtained by a protective coating which prevents air contact. Rate of destruction is retarded by inert-gas packing and the use of anti-oxidants.

Milled rice was fed to pigeons and cocks until the symptoms of beri-beri appeared. The birds were made to fast for 2-3 days. All the symptoms disappeared in 2-3 months of treatment with yeast. Irreversible paralysis of the wing muscles in several animals was noted by two Swiss scientists, G. Amantea and V. Famiani.

Two years' feeding tests with a herd of ewes of proved fertility showed that the administration of added wheat-germ oil was neither beneficial nor harmful to reproduction. It was proved impractical to supplement goat rations with vitamin E. The requirement of the goat for this vitamin is negligible or very small. Sheep require more vitamin E than goats.—Iowa Exp. Sta.

Suggested Minimum and Maximum Quantities of Animal Protein Carriers in Poultry Mashers
Pounds Per Ton of Mash When Used as the Only Source of

Animal Protein Carrier	Guaranteed Crude Protein Per Cent	Chicken Starting and Broiler Mash		Animal Protein Growing, Laying & Breeding Mashers, Chickens & Turkeys		Turkey Starting Mash	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Fish meal	65	60	80	70	90	80	100
Dried skim milk	23	120	160	140	180	160	200
Dried buttermilk	33	120	160	140	180	160	200
Dried whey	12	320	427	372	480	427	534
Whey solids	14	280	373	326	420	373	466
Meat scrap	55	75	100	88	113	100	125
Meat scrap	65	60	80	70	90	80	100

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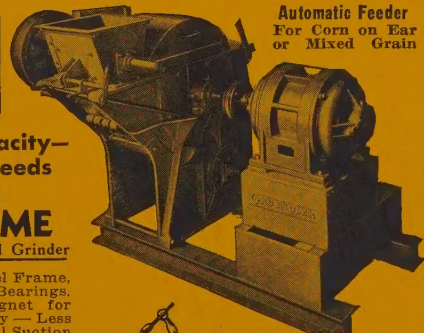
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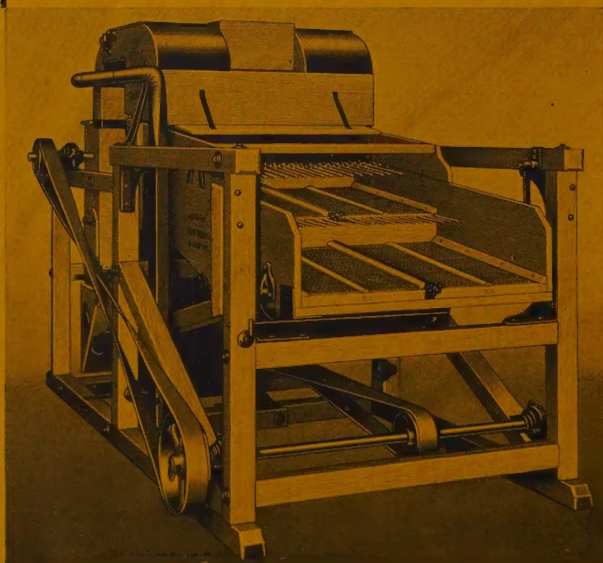
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